THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

VOL. LXX., No. 1863. SHANGHAI, APRIL 23, 1903. PRICE, Tls. 12 ℔ AN.

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Hongkong ...	April 19	Kobe	,, 18
Tientsin	,, 19	Nagasaki..	,, 20
Hankow.....	,, 20	Foochow..	,, 14

Vancouver, Mar. 23.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer. 9 A.M.	Barometer. Attd'd Therm.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Force.	Hygrometer. Dry bulb.	Hygrometer. Wet bulb.	Thermometer in Shade. Max.	Thermometer in Shade. Min.	Initials.
April 15	30.07	59.4	E.	1	57.0	56.5	61.2	54.8	o.m. D.
16	30.19	59.4	N.N.E.	1	56.1	54.0	60.6	52.9	o.
17	30.41	58.6	N.N.E.	2	57.6	47.7	65.2	43.9	n.s.
18	30.25	58.3	S.S.E.	2	55.7	47.9	68.0	45.9	c.
19	30.06	58.1	S.E.	2	56.8	53.6	61.8	48.8	o.
20	29.81	57.9	E. by S.E.	1	54.3	53.8	58.6	49.3	o.r.
21	30.02	57.9	var.	1	57.7	53.4	64.4	43.2	s.c.

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain, s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

BIRTHS.

SQUIBBS.—On the 24th of March, 1903, at Mienchuh, Szechuan, the wife of the Rev. W. Squibbs, L.R.C.P. &S. Ed., of the Church Mis-ionary Society, of a son, Robert Gowan Gillmor.

LANDALE.—On the 20th of April, 1903, at Ewo, the wife of David Landale, of a daughter.

CLENNELL.—On the 14th of March, 1903, at New Brighton, Cheshire, England, to Edith and Walter J. Clennell (H.B.M. Consul, Kiukiang), a daughter (Edith May).

MARRIAGES.

HENDRIKSEN—HAGELIN.—On the 11th of April, 1903, at the Danish Consulate, and afterwards at the Union Church, Shanghai, Carl Frederik Hendriksen (Upper Yangtze Pilot), eldest son of the late Jorgen Hendriksen, of Elsinore, Denmark, to Elvira Maria Hagelin, only daughter of P. J. Hagelin, Stockholm, Sweden.

MAY—PYM.—On the 18th of April, 1903, at St. John's Church, Hankow, by the Rev. A. M. Shorman, Robert Albert May, to Cecil Janet Innes Pym.

CARBONEL—LOWATT.—On the 15th of April, 1903, at Hankow, at the French Consulate, and afterwards at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Ida Elizabeth Lowatt to Jean de Carbonel.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.*—Per Annum, Taels 12; (Foreign Postage Taels 2.50 *payable in advance* per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies sold, by Messrs. STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, LONDON (*E.C.*)

The "North-China Herald" is partly set up by the Linotype Composing Machine.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, 23 APR., 1903

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE rumours of a probable early rupture between Japan and Russia have more than usual significance when we take into consideration the large additions which Russia has been, and is, making to her squadron in Far Eastern waters. This continued reinforcement seems to point to the fact that the latter power anticipates a struggle for supremacy in China, and the most likely nation to be involved is Japan. Sending a large squadron out here is not unattended with risks, as Russia owns no coaling stations between here and Europe, and, should she find it necessary to send a portion of her fleet home at any time, she will probably have to

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depend upon the good-will of Great Britain to enable her to do so. Great Britain may almost be said to have a monopoly of the coaling stations on the route to the Far East, and how the Russian squadron would get home without calling at one, at least, of her ports, it is difficult to see.

The present Russian squadron out here consists of four big battleships, five large and two small cruisers, eleven gunboats, and several torpedo boats, etc. Besides these there are on the way out, or under orders to sail, three first-class battleships, two cruisers, and five torpedo boats. When these arrive, the Russian squadron, so far as battleships are concerned, will be the strongest in these waters. Japan can only bring six modern battleships into action whilst Great Britain only has four on and one shortly coming out to the China Station. A struggle, therefore, between the Japanese and Russian fleets would be a very fierce one, for although Japan is numerically inferior in battleships, her vessels are for the most part more heavily armed than those of Russia. The question of the ultimate issue of such a contest is one upon which there is great speculation. Imagine Japan vanquished at sea. Port Arthur is sufficiently close to enable Russia to pour large masses of troops into the Japanese islands without much difficulty. If the contest is Japan's in the first instance, the ultimate issue of the war is still more problematical, for probably there would then be some two battle-grounds between the two Powers and a long and weary war would very likely be the result. Neither Power would be in the position to do the other much damage, and the struggle would probably be ended by a treaty of mutual concessions. It is not certain that Japan could ever land a sufficiently large army to carry the struggle into Manchuria. The question would be whether Russia could get her European squadron out here to do battle with the victorious Japanese fleet, but delays are dangerous in war and during the time which would elapse before the arrival of the second Russian squadron, Japan might have inflicted irreparable damage on Russia's interests in China. A war between a small country like Japan and a vast Empire like Russia seems almost a hopeless task for the former, for even two great Powers like France and Britain failed to inflict really serious damage on the Russian Empire in the Crimean war. Port Arthur will very likely be another Sebastopol. The first-class number is that Russia is practically impregnable. A Power only becomes in the position to dictate advantageous terms to another by the threatened or actual occupation of its enemy's capital. We have seen the result of Napoleon's attempt to occupy the Czar's capital, and in Japan's case, of course, it is absolutely out of the question.

Summary of News.

The German mail of the 17th of March arrived here on Sunday, the 19th instant, per N.-D. L. S. Bayern.

The American mail of the 27th of March arrived here on Tuesday, the 21st instant, per T. K. K. S. America Maru.

The French mail of the 21st of March arrived here yesterday by the P. & O. S. Caledonien.

A mail leaves on Saturday for Europe by the N.-D. L. S. Kiautschou.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

THE DIRECTORATE OF THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

London via Bombay, 15th April.

The Directorate of the Bagdad Railway Company consists at present of nine Germans, seven Frenchmen, two Swiss, and one Austrian.

The conditions under which British capital will participate are not yet definitely settled.

The nominal capital is thirty million francs (£1,200,000). The amount mentioned yesterday was the share (paid-up) capital.—*Reuter.*

THE SUEZ CANAL BLOCKED.

London via Bombay, 15th April.

A barque has been sunk by a Russian cruiser blocking the Canal since Monday. The Orient liner Orizaba and the P. & O. liner Plassy are delayed.—*Reuter.*

16th April.

The Suez Canal is open again.—*Reuter.*

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S HOLIDAY TOUR.

London via Bombay, 16th April.

President Loubet arrived at Algiers in the afternoon. The foreign warships fired simultaneous salutes of twenty-one guns.—*Reuter.*

Later.

President Loubet has conferred the Legion of Honour on the Admiral and nine officers of the British Squadron at Algiers. The "Daily Telegraph" says that this is the first time for fifty years that a British naval officer has been permitted to accept a French decoration. The "Times," discussing the King's visit to Paris, can scarcely doubt but that there has been some shifting of the European centre of gravity, and says that there is not the smallest incompatibility between the Franco-Russian alliance and the maintenance of a cordial friendship between France and Great Britain.—*Reuter.*

17th April.

President Loubet has gone to Oran.—*Reuter.*

THE MURDER OF THE RUSSIAN CONSUL AT MITROVITZA.

London via Bombay, 16th April.

The murderer of Mr. Stcherbina, who was previously sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, has now been sentenced to death, in consequence of the imperative representations of Russia.—*Reuter.*

THE CAMPAIGN IN SOMALILAND.

London, 16th April.

Two reconnoitring bodies, commanded respectively by Colonel Plunkett and Colonel Cobbe, had sharp engagements with the Mullah's forces near Walwal on the third and fifth instant. They killed forty of the enemy and captured 2,100 camels and 1,100 sheep.—*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 17th April.

Reuter's correspondent at Aden, telegraphing to-day (17th April) states that a dispatch has been received from General Manning that his column engaged the enemy to the south-west of Galadi. They inflicted heavy losses, capturing immense quantities of live stock. The British loss was one killed.—*Reuter.*

London, 18th April.

Supplies are now reaching General Manning satisfactorily, the heavy captures of camels having relieved the transport difficulties.—*Exclusive service.*

KING EDWARD'S HOLIDAY.

London via Bombay, 17th April.

The King has reached Malta, where he met with a brilliant reception.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The French appear determined to omit nothing to pay fitting honour to King Edward. The programme includes a race meeting at Longchamps, and a great review at Vincennes.

A distinguished Admiral and General have been appointed to attend His Majesty during his stay in France.—*Reuter.*

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Later.

The King received an ovation on landing at Malta. His Majesty replied in separate speeches to various addresses and attended a State performance at the Opera in the evening.—*Reuter.*

London, 18th April.

King Edward was present yesterday afternoon at a Polo Match between the Army and Navy at Malta. —*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 21st April.

The King reviewed eight thousand bluejackets and marines and five field batteries at Malta.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The King at Malta has witnessed a great water carnival. His Majesty sails in the morning and is to be escorted out to sea by fourteen ships. —*Reuter.*

THE REBELLION IN MOROCCO.

London, 17th April.

The Sultan of Morocco has decided personally to lead the column operating against the Pretender's forces at Taza in the mountainous Riff district. —*Exclusive service.*

London via Bombay, 19th April.

The Moorish pretender is advancing on Fez, confident of triumph, and with the intention of proclaiming himself Sultan, and demanding recognition by the Powers.—*Reuter.*

A MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

London, 17th April.

Major-General William Terence Shone, C.B., D.S.O., Director-General of Military Works in India, since 1901, has been appointed Inspector-General of Fortifications.—*Exclusive service.*

THE TURBULENT ALBANIANS.

London via Bombay, 18th April.

It is officially announced at Constantinople that the Sultan's mission to pacify the Albanians was surrounded by several hundred Albanians at Itch, and the members of it are practically prisoners.

The Albanians absolutely decline to accept the Macedonian reform scheme.—*Reuter.*

20th April.

The Austrian and Russian Ambassadors have adopted the unprecedented course of demanding a joint audience of the Sultan, at which they strongly urged the necessity of pacifying Albania.—*Reuter.*

Later.

The Turkish force is concentrated at Ferizovitch under Rushdi Pasha, whose first duty will be to liberate the Sultan's Peace Commissioners, whom the Albanians are detaining as hostages.

The Austrian and Russian Ambassadors have warned the Sultan that unless the Albanians are repressed, the consequences will be serious, and the whole responsibility for the disorders will fall on the Ottoman Government, which finds itself completely unsupported, the Italian and German representatives having in separate audiences made similar representations.—*Reuter.*

THE AMERICA CUP.

London via Bombay, 18th April.

Shamrock III has been caught in a squall off Weymouth and completely dismasted.

Sir Thomas Lipton was knocked down a hatchway and bruised, but not seriously.

One of the crew was drowned and several injured.

The King has sent a telegram of sympathy to Sir Thomas Lipton.—*Reuter.*

THE RESULT OF THE CRAVEN STAKES.

London, 18th April.

The following is the result of the Craven Stakes run at the Newmarket Craven Meeting on Friday:—

Sir E. Vincent's *Countermark* ... 1
Mr. W. C. Whitney's *Pan Michael* 2
Mr. ———'s *Gay Gordon* 3

—*Exclusive service.*

THE END OF A VAIN STRIFE.

London via Bombay, 18th April.

The "Westminster Gazette" is informed that, at the instance of the British authorities, the Peking Syndicate and the British and Chinese Corporation have concluded an agreement to work jointly all their railway concessions north of the Yangtze, thus terminating a prolonged rivalry which hampered the Foreign Office in supporting British railway enterprise in China, to the benefit of foreign competitors.—*Reuter.*

THE DISCORD IN MACEDONIA.

London via Bombay, 19th April.

Russia and Austria have again warned Bulgaria against encouraging the Macedonian movement.—*Reuter.*

21st April.

After the Austro-Russian representations on Friday, the Sultan telegraphed for twenty more battalions of redifs from Asia Minor.—*Reuter.*

THE RAISING OF THE SPANISH FLAGSHIP AT MANILA.

London via Bombay, 19th April.

The Spanish Government has decided to bring to Spain the skeletons found on the Maria Cristina.—*Reuter.*

THE RUSSIAN NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS.

Hongkong, 19th April.

Three men-of-war belonging to Admiral Stakhelberg's squadron left Singapore on the thirteenth instant for the eastward.—*Our own correspondent.*

POLITICS IN JAPAN.

Tokio, 20th April.

The threatened split in the Seiyukai has apparently been averted. The names of four members have been removed from the roll of the party. The agitation was evidently not directed against Marquis Ito, but was rather due to impatience with the tolerant attitude of the leaders towards the Cabinet.—*Special telegram.*

THE EVACUATION OF MANCHURIA.

Tokio, 20th April.

The excitement in reference to the Manchurian question has subsided. The leading journals regard Russia's temporary delay as a *ballon d'essai.* —*Special telegram.*

21st April.

Semi-official news received at Tokio renews the uneasiness in the Russian affair. Russia's only step suggesting evacuation consists in changing the positions of her troops at Moukden, and the further collecting of coal at Newchwang, and the provision of war material at Vladivostock. Russia has, moreover, established a telegraph station at Antung, using overland wires, despite protests from China and Corea, which own a line, which has, however been unrepaired since the Boxer outbreak.—*Special telegram.*

THE ALTERNATIVE TO THE BRITISH CABLE.

London via Bombay, 20th April.

The United States has assented to the landing at Guam of the Dutch-German cable from Celebes and the Pelew Islands, connecting with the projected American cable to the Philippines.—*Reuter.*

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.

London, 20th April.

The United States has decided to send the U. S. European squadron to Kiel from Marseilles after welcoming President Loubet on his return from Algeria.—*Exclusive service.*

PROVISION FOR THE WORST.

London, 20th April.

King Edward has approved the appointment of a Royal Commission

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to enquire into the conditions affecting the importation of food in time of war.—*Exclusive service.*

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

Peking, 20th April.

Their Majesties granted audience to-day to Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai.—*Special telegram*

SHALL THE KING VISIT THE POPE?

London via Bombay, 21st April.

The question of King Edward's visiting the Pope is being much discussed. Official statements are carefully withheld, but there is a growing belief that the visit will be arranged.—*Reuter.*

THE SUN-SPOTS AGAIN.

London via Bombay, 21st April.

There has been a prolonged spell of bitterly cold weather in Europe, playing havoc with the orchards and vineyards, and it culminated in snow-storms on the Continent.

There has been a twelve hours' snowfall at Berlin, which is cut off from communication with Russia.

The trains in Norway and Sweden are embedded in snow.—*Reuter.*

THE ANTI-RITUAL REVOLT.

London, via Bombay, 21st April.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Taylor-Smith, Chaplain-General to the Forces, has resigned the presidency of the Army Guild as a protest against the forms proposed for use at the service at St. Paul's Cathedral in memory of those who died in the South African War.

This action is the result of the outcry against what is characterised as a fresh attempt to Romanise the Anglican Church.—*Reuter.*

BRAINS BEFORE BIRTH.

London via Bombay, 21st April.

Mr. R. W. Hanbury, M.P., President of the Board of Agriculture, speaking at Preston, said the responsibilities of Empire were now such that we must not depend on mere wealth or birth to govern us.

It was to Mr. Brodrick's lasting credit that army promotion was now to go by merit and not by intrigue and influence.—*Exclusive service.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."

(Special Cable service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 15th April.

H.M. the Empress cannot, in consequence of the fracture of her forearm, take part in the Imperial visit to Rome.

Colonel-General Count Haeseler, commander of the 16th army corps at Metz, who will celebrate his jubilee of fifty years' service at the end of this month, has asked to be put on the retired list.

It is reported from Rome that the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Prinetti, will retire very soon.

The arrest of some American missionaries on the Island of Ruk (Carolines) has induced the American Government to inquire into the cause. The answer shows that it was not prompted by any political reasons.

16th April.

The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sr. Prinetti, will probably be succeeded by Sr. Visconti Venosta.

Russia considers the murder of her Consul at Mitrowitza as expiated by the execution of the death penalty on the murderer, under the condition that the Porte will proceed in future very energetically against the Albanians. Therefore a new Russo-Austrian note, which is supported by all the Powers, has been sent to Constantinople.

The German-French group of financiers, which will build the Bagdad Railway, has been constituted. A German will be elected President, a French Vice-President. Negotiations as to a joining of English financiers are still going on. It is expected after Mr. Balfour's recent speech that the British Parliament will give its consent. But the report of the "Standard," according to which a political agreement about this railway has been made between Germany, France, and Great Britain, is not correct.

The Caroline case, reported yesterday, will be investigated in Ruk by the vice-governor of Ponapé personally.

17th April.

The new German consols have been covered forty times.

18th April.

13,750 million marks have been signed for the new three per cent German consols, amounting to 290 millions at the rate of 92. Only two per cent of the subscriptions can, consequently, be accepted.

Canada announces that she will levy an additional duty of one-third of the general tariff on all goods imported from Germany. The competent offices here declare that the reasons given for this measure are not right. They look therefore very calmly on this threat, but declare that eventually a counteraction will be recurred to.

Heavy snow-storms prevail in Germany, France, and Austria.

Venezuela will make her third payment on the 1st July.

The Rhenish textile factories have discharged 25,000 labourers, because the striking labourers of one of these factories would not submit to the arbitration of the Mechanics' Court to which the labourers had themselves referred their grievances.

Austria is about to introduce the two years' service in her army.

20th April.

The sudden change in the weather has caused great damage in Europe. Traffic is suspended in many places. The provinces of Silesia and Posen have especially suffered much. The crops have been relatively little damaged. No loss of life has occurred.

The strike of the Rhenish textile factories has been settled.

Count Bülow has returned to Berlin.

The Canadian extra duty on German goods has been declared to be effective.

The United States squadron stationed in the Mediterranean is to visit the ports of Northern Europe, including Kiel.

The Navy office has contracted with the Sterkrade Works to build a dock for Tsingtao.

The Crown-Prince of Denmark will visit Berlin in June next.

England is to have a quarter share in the building of the Bagdad railway.

The following telegrams are from the "Kobe Herald":—

London, 8th April.

The coup d'état made by King Alexander of Servia in suspending the constitution is causing considerable speculation concerning its origin. The radical element of the Skuptschina (National Assembly) is completely obliterated, old laws have been revived and the Press muzzled.

At Mitrovitza, the assailant of the Russian Consul has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

11th April.

An explosion has occurred on board the U.S. battleship Iowa in the Gulf of Mexico, resulting in eight casualties.

Serious disturbances have taken place in St. Petersburg, where two thousand persons have been arrested for being without passports.

14th April.

A general rising in Macedonia is predicted for the twentieth.

The Sultan's Peace Mission is reported to have been unsuccessful.

The Albanians are exasperated because eight battalions of Turkish troops have been concentrated at Ferizovitch.

Attacks upon Austria-Hungary are now being made by the Russian Press.

15th April.

The Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg is asking the Russian Government for explanations why the "Novoe Vremya" is permitted to assert that the Austria-Hungarian Government is fomenting trouble and encouraging an insurrectionary movement in old Servia.

The "Times" correspondent at Constantinople reports that Bulgarian bands have massacred the entire population of a Mussulman village, consisting of one hundred and sixty souls. The barbarities committed are indescribably horrifying.

Seoul, 16th April.

M. Waeber, Russian Special Envoy to attend the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the Emperor's accession, is reported to be about to return to Europe, the celebration having again been postponed. M. Pavloff, the Russian Minister to Seoul, who is now in Europe on leave of absence, is reported to have sailed for the Far East.—"Mainichi."

On the 13th instant the Russians had entirely evacuated Kaiyuan and Moukden.

Mr. F. S. A. Bourne (Acting Chief Justice) leaves this port, accompanied by the Registrar (Mr. J. C. E. Douglas) on the 28th inst. for Tientsin, where cases will be heard about the 6th May, and in Chefoo about the 12th May. A return to Shanghai will be made on the 16th May.

Mr. C. N. Ispolatoff, Russian Postmaster, has issued a notification that until further notice the Mexican dollar will be accepted for the purchase of stamps, etc. as the exact equivalent of a rouble. This will be a convenience to those who are already sending their letters westward via Siberia.

READINGS FOR THE WEEK.

(Thermometers in the open air in a shaded situation in the English Settlement.)

1903.

	Fahr. Thermometer. Min.	Max.	Rainfall in inches.
April 16	53°.8	58°.6	.....
,, 17	46°.6	64°.7	.....
,, 18	48°.8	64°.6	.....
,, 19	51°.0	61°.6	0.02
,, 20	51°.2	57°.8	0.34
,, 21	48°.0	64°.1	.....
,, 22	52°.0	57°.4	0.53

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1902.	Min.	Max.	Rainfall in inches.
April 16	50°.4	60°.0	.....
,, 17	55°.0	58°.7	0.47
,, 18	53°.5	59°.9	0.11
,, 19	52°.2	78°.3	.....
,, 20	55°.9	75°.5	.....
,, 21	61°.0	72°.7	0.20
,, 22	62°.3	84°.0	0.45

Bishop Taylor Smith, who has caused another ritual commotion in the Church by resigning the presidency of the Army Guild as set forth in Reuter's telegram only succeeded to the Chaplaincy-General of H.M.'s forces about 18 months ago. He was formerly Bishop of Sierra Leone and it fell to his lot to be the only clergyman available to be in attendance on the lamented Prince Henry of Battenberg during his fatal illness in West Africa. The Bishop is still a young man, and his rapid promotion is regarded as due directly to Court influence.

Rumours were afloat in Shanghai on Thursday that H. E. Shêng Kungpao has been appointed Viceroy of Chihli, replacing H. E. Yuan Shih-kai, ordered to Kuangsi to suppress the rebellion there. It may be noted that the situation must be very grave for an official in mourning for his father, as Shêng is, to be given such an important appointment, and that just after he has been made an assistant commissioner for treaty revision.

About ten o'clock on Sunday morning the Fire companies were summoned, from the Wayside Police Station, to an outbreak in a rice-shop behind Seward and Yuenfong Roads. The Mih-ho-loongs gallopped up first (the Hongkew Company being again delayed by a jibbing pony), and soon had a stream playing through the upper window. The other companies turned up just afterwards and four streams were laid on. In less than half an hour the fire was well under control and all, except the Hongkew men, were able to leave. The shop where the fire broke out was gutted, and the adjacent premises were much damaged by fire and water.

Mr. Odagiri, the Japanese Consul, wishes it to be known that, with regard to our report on Monday of the collision of a Japanese steamer with No. 9 schooner, he, acting on a legal application, advised that the matter should go to an arbitrator. His advice was not taken, and since then nothing has been done in the matter.

A parade of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will take place on Saturday afternoon. The infantry will fall in behind the Municipal Council offices at half-past three o'clock and, joined by the Light Horse and Artillery in Nanking Road, will march to the Rac course headed by the Volunteer Band. The new commandant (Major Watson) will inspect the corps, and put the men through various movements. At this will be the first time for Major. Watson to make acquaintance with the corps on parade, it is to be hoped that the muster of volunteers will be as good as it can possibly be Drill order uniform is to be worn.

Major-General W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., who has been appointed Inspector-General of Fortifications, in succession to General Sir Richard Harrison, last saw active service in China two years ago, when he was a Colonel, with the rank of Brigadier, on the staff of the relieving forces. Since then he has been Director-General of Military Works in India. Entering the Royal Engineers in 1871 he was engaged in the Afghan war (1878-80), the Mahsood Wuzeeree Expedition (1881), the Burmese Expedition (1885-87), where he won the D.S.O., the two Miranzai Expeditions of 1891 as Commanding Royal Engineer, and the Chitral Relief Force (1895) as Commanding Royal Engineer of Communications. The last gained him the C.B. He has been four times mentioned in dispatches and wears the Afghan, Burmese, and Chitral medals.

Justice seems to be sometimes queerly administered in Singapore. The I.-C.S. Taisang arrived there recently with a number of native passengers from Hongkong, and was quarantined for ten days. As she had been six days on the voyage, this meant four days' quarantine in Singapore. She had a doctor on board and the port health officer visited her twice a day, and at the end of the four days granted her pratique, and her passengers were landed. A day or two afterwards a Chinese, who was stated to have come by the Taisang, though there was no proof of the statement, was found in a boarding-house in Singapore suffering from a bad attack of smallpox, and though the doctor of the Taisang and the port health officer both testified that they could not have omitted to notice him if he had really been on the steamer, the magistrate, Mr. Brockman, before whom the complaint was brought fined the captain and doctor of the Taisang fifty dollars each.

We are informed that at a meeting of the board of directors of Messrs. Hall & Holtz, Ld., it was decided to recommend that a final dividend of $2 per share be paid to shareholders, making 20 per cent. for the year ending the 28th of February last.

The Spring Regatta of the Shanghai Rowing Club will probably take place on Saturday, 8th June.

Dr. Gilbert Reid gave a lecture on Thursday night before a large and interested audience at the Polytechnic on "The Governments of British India and China."

Everything that the rowing man wants to know about last year's doings of his own particular body is comprised within the attractively got-up booklet of 50 odd pages which represents the Shanghai Rowing Club's annual report for 1902-1903. To make the record absolutely complete there are not only the reports of the regattas and meetings at Shanghai but notes by "Stretcher," and a racy account of the regatta at Kobe in which the Club competed. The correspondence with the Secretary of the Municipal Council with reference to the proposed new boat house is included, while the accounts show a satisfactory set of balances and assets aggregating Tls. 9,281.64 on the right side. This is an improvement on last year's Tls 9,082.03, in spite of the fact that there was on the autumn regatta a loss of Tls. 421.33 and on the smoking concert a loss of Tls. 123.07. The subscriptions realised the large sum of Tls. 2,675 and entrance fees brought in Tls. 410 showing a very large growth during the year. There are probably few Rowing Clubs which can show so prosperous a balance sheet.

At the Russian Consular Court on Wednesday, F. Smileikouser, of No. 33, Woosung Road, was charged with keeping a restaurant and selling liquor therein without a license, at 10.45 p.m. on the 12th instant, contrary to Municipal By-law 34. The defendant was fined ten roubles, or 13 dollars, and cautioned that if caught selling liquor in the house again, he would be ordered to close the house within twenty-four hours.

At the German Consular Court on Tuesday morning, Paul Zilchart was charged with having been drunk and disorderly in Woosung Road on the 12th instant and with obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. Detective-sergeant McDowell and Detective Kingston proved the charge, and the former stated that on the 11th June last year he had arrested the prisoner on a charge of fraud. When the prisoner was arrested he claimed Russian nationality, but the Russian Consul refused to recognise him, and it was only after being taken before the Mixed Court that he admitted that he was a German. On the charge of fraud he was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment.—After hearing the prisoner's statement and the evidence of two other witnesses, the Court ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of $50, or in default, 10 days' imprisonment.

At the French Consular Court on Monday morning, three Greeks were charged with being drunk and disorderly in Yangtzepoo Road on the 19th instant and assaulting the Police while in the execution of their duty. According to the French Code it was necessary that the men should be summoned and have three clear days' notice, so the defendants were released and summonses were issued accordingly. The case will therefore come on for hearing later in the week.

We understand that three professors of physics at the Imperial Japanese University of Tokio, Dr. Shinzo Shinjō, also professor at the Imperial University of Kioto, Dr. Riokichi Otani and Dr. Koki Yamakawa, have been spending a few days at the Observatory at Sicawei. These gentlemen are on a scientific tour of the continent on behalf of the Japanese Committe of the International Geodetic Association. They are engaged in high precision researches on the value of g, and of the different magnetic elements. They have already visited Singapore and Hongkong and will, we hear, carry on their scientific mission in various other stations in the different parts of China.

On Tuesday morning, in the presence of quite a number of interested spectators, an exhibition was given at the offices of Messrs Irvine, Edblad and Co., by Mr. G. Zetterström, of the Lux lamp, a practically new Swedish invention. The lamp is of different sizes, for the street, the factory, and the study, and it gives a wonderfully clear, steady, and powerful light, without the slightest flicker. The larger lamps are supplied with kerosene from a tank containing 120 hour's burning supply. The kerosene is sent from the tank through a tube by a constant pressure of carbonic acid, and, before being lighted, is converted into gas by a superheating process created in the first instance by the use of spirits of wine. This process is of three or four minutes' duration, but as it is of the simplest nature any coolie knows what he has to do after being shown once. There is not the slightest danger in the use of the lamp, and the results produced are about as satisfactory as any householder, factory manager, or pedestrian out on a dark night could desire.

The street lamp can be obtained in two different sizes, one to give a light of 200 and the other of 700 candle power. The cost is 12 times cheaper than that of electric light, 14 times cheaper than gas, and four cheaper than kerosene. In Europe it has come into such favour that in many of the European capitals the railway stations have been supplied with Lux lamps in place of electricity. In Shanghai there is a Lux lamp burning every night, at the Horse Bazaar, and Soochow is to be illuminated with the new light, which has undoubtedly come to China to stay.

The following telegraphic information, dated 16th April, has been received from the Sumatra Director and Manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en-Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Ld.:—

	Gallons.
Daily aggregate output of Crude Petroleum	69,000
Crude Petroleum in Tanks at date	170,000
	Cases.
Kerosene made since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	65,000
Kerosene shipped since the date of the preceding half-monthly telegram	66,000
Kerosene in Stock at Refinery at date	51,000

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A recent English visitor to Tsingtao writes that trade there is increasing fast and, with trains running to Tsinanfu, the Commissioner of Customs expects a revenue of half a million taels in 1904. These things are indications of what the trade of China will become when some more of the expected railways are working. The officials in Tsingtao fully expect it to become the Hongkong of the North. The Germans have done a wonderful amount of work in four and a-half years, says our correspondent, and Tsingtao is a much finer place than he expected to see, the roads and buildings being solid and looking as if they were meant to last. The effect of the yellow decomposing-granite clay soil is unpleasing; plantations have been laid out in all directions, but there is no green to relieve the eye at present. The new harbour is a great work and will afford complete shelter in the worst weather. "The Germans have certainly shown praiseworthy energy in developing their possession—an energy that deserves its reward, but they are most to be envied for the bracing climate. What a contrast to depressing Hongkong!"

The German gunboat Luchs left Shanghai on Monday.

The Italian cruiser Calabria arrived here on Thursday.

The German mail brought the announcement of the death at Marseilles on the 7th ult. of Mme. Victor Faga.

The P. and O. S. Bengal, with the English mail of the 27th March, left Singapore for Shanghai on Sunday, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan left Vancouver on Wednesday, the 15th inst., and may be expected to reach Yokohama on Wednesday, the 29th idem.

The American and Oriental Line Steamer Charles Tiberghien from New York, left Singapore on Tuesday direct for Shanghai, and may be expected to arrive on the 1st proximo.

The P.M.S. Korea arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on the 21st inst.

We have received from the office of the "China Gazette" a pamphlet of six pages entitled "The Threatened Decline and Fall of Great Britain in China."

We have received from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., a highly technical pamphlet of 93 pages with maps and plans, printed and published by their Singapore house. "An Inquiry into the Etiology and Pathology of Beri-Beri." By Hamilton Wright, M.D. (McGill), Director of the Institute for Medical Research, Federated Malay States.

We have received from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., a new volume of Longmans' Colonial Library, "Karl of Erlach," by H. C. Bailey. In paper, 8vo., 320 pp. London and Bombay: Longmans, Green and Co. 1903.

We have received a charming little handbook to Kioto, Japan, compiled by the Kioto City Council. It is a cloth-bound pocket volume of some 220 pages with a large map of the city and 120 illustrations in variously tinted inks, from photographs. It contains all the information a visitor can want, including a small vocabulary, and its publication says much for the enterprise of the most attractive city in Japan.

We have received No. 3 of the "China Methodist Forum," a quarterly published by the Methodist Book Concern at Foochow, and devoted solely to the needs and interests of the denomination named in the title. That it is appreciated by the missionaries scattered throughout the Empire is shown by the number who contribute to its columns and the variety of the topics, domestic to the Methodist body, discussed. A feature of the quarterly is that nearly everything it contains is signed, even the book reviews, while in the news notes the writers do not hesitate to express trenchant opinions. Among the subjects discussed are the twentieth century thank-offering of $20,000,000 and 2,000,000 converts, which the Church had pledged itself to obtain and the necessity or otherwise of a central treasurer and business agent at Shanghai. The general verdict seems against this latter proposition.

We have received the April issue of the "West China Missionary News," published at Chungking. To those interested in mission work it is a welcome visitor, and laymen will find useful notes in it. For instance, Mr. W. C. Taylor writes from Wanhsien: "All say that business is better and things seem to be lively. Some important articles have fallen considerably in price. Sugar is forty per cent cheaper and much better in quality, a larger quantity of cotton yarn is said to be imported. One of the largest dealers in this, and in hides, who has branches at the leading ports in the river, is said to have made some Tls. 70,000 during last year. On the other hand, opium is four times the price it was a few years since." Dr. Kilborn writes from Chêngtu: "Notwithstanding the reports in the newspapers of the serious condition of affairs in Kansu, we are practically unaffected here. Many Chinese have heard of the expected rising in the north, but show very little concern. Perhaps these are indifferent. Others again do not hesitate to express themselves to the effect that so long as Viceroy Tsen remains, Szechuan is all right. But if he were to be removed, the worst might be feared. We are glad to be able to contradict the rumour so widespread a few weeks ago, to the effect that he had already been ordered away, and that his successor had been appointed. Those who ought to know assure us that the rumour is false."

The following extract from the same letter shows how the bicycle is spreading over the interior:—

"Some of us rode bicycles on the return journey from Kiating to Chêngtu. The roads were in excellent condition, and the great future usefulness of the wheel on the Chêngtu plain fully demonstrated. But Barnum's circus could not have pleased the people more. Whole villages emptied themselves upon the road to the north, in the desperate efforts of the people to get a last long look at the noiseless revolving things! The foreigners were an old story, the wheels attracted everybody! It reminded one of experiences of a few years ago when a foreigner, even in Chinese dress, had to run the gauntlet of a mob in the streets of every strange town, and then struggle for an hour with them in his inn, before he could get a comparative peace and quiet. With this difference, that then he was sometimes hustled, and often greeted with vile epithets; whereas on this trip, we found the people the pink of politeness everywhere, though fairly bubbling over with innocent curiosity and wondering interest. Once their first few eager questions concerning the wheels were answered we found them quite ready to listen to Gospel teaching. Nowhere was anything but admiration for the wheels expressed, many, old and young, wishing they had them, 'how handy it would be to go to market with,' etc. Bicycles are already a familiar sight in the streets of Chêngtu, at least one of them being owned by a Chinese."

We have to thank Messrs. Melchers & Co., the agents here, for a copy of a pamphlet, full of reproductions of photographs, describing the great new twin-screw express steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd of Bremen, the Kaiser Wilhelm II. In the illustrations we see this grand 706-foot vessel from the time when her double bottom was just laid to the time when she walked the water like a thing of life. She is indeed a thing of many lives: for she is a floating town. She accommodates 775 first-class, 343 second-class, 770 third-class passengers, and she has a complement of 673, bringing up the total number of souls on board, when she is full, to 2,500. Her interior fittings are marvels of beauty and luxury: they actually realise the often misapplied term of a "floating hotel." There is of course a profusion of state-rooms, and besides that there are two "imperial" rooms: eight apartments en suite, little flats, in fact: and twelve state cabins, with bath-rooms, &c. Besides the grand saloon, there is a children's saloon, a drawing-room, a smoking-room, a writing-room and library, and a room filled with a number of type-writers on small tables: while, for first-class passengers who are accustomed to go to a café after dinner there are two "Wiener Cafés," one for smokers and the other for non-smokers, while in fine weather chairs and tables are placed outside as on a boulevard. For those who remember what Atlantic travelling was thirty or even twenty years ago the description of a modern liner reads like a dream.

We have also received a copy of the March issue of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Bulletin, containing a full description of the new ships for the China German mail line, of which the Zieten, due here on the 5th of May, is the first. These steamers, of 8,200 tons gross measurement, take 94 1st-class, 67 2nd-class, and 2,000 3rd-class passengers, and have an average speed of 14 knots. From this issue of the "Bulletin" we take the following note:—

Captain N. M. Brooks, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., in his last annual report includes a statement covering the time occupied by the various mail steamers in the delivery of foreign mails dispatched from New York to London and Paris. The statement covers the period from July 1st, 1901, to June 30th, 1902, and shows that the Express Steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm of the Norddeutscher Lloyd holds the record of having delivered the mails from New York in London viâ Plymouth in the shortest time, i.e. 145.9 hours. The next fastest time was made by the Deutschland of the Hamburg American Line in 147.2 hours, followed as the third in line by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, which steamer required 148 hours for the delivery of her mails. These three German steamers are followed by the Lucania of the Cunard Line, with a record of 166.1 hours viâ Queenstown; the Campania of the same Company occupying 166.2 hours, and the Oceanic of the White Star Line consuming 167.2 hours in the delivery of their mails in London over the same route. The Philadelphia of the American Line holds the record for the fastest delivery viâ Southampton with 171.7 hours elapsed time. The quickest delivery of transatlantic mails in Paris viâ Havre was affected by the La Savoie of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique in 173 hours.

We have received the "Chefoo Express" of the 11th inst.—A mysterious man-of-war put into Chefoo during the night, did not anchor, but steamed away to the north.—Many rumours were afloat with reference to a conflict between Russia and Japan.—The str. Layün had been telegraphed for to proceed to the stranded Victoria.—Mr. Smollett Campbell was expected immediately to take over charge of the Customs from Mr. Carl.

We have received the "Peking and Tientsin Times" to the 16th inst.—The sons of Tung Fu-hsiang and Duke Lan are both reported to be in Peking, disguised as priests.—The new Tientsin magistrate i

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very anti-foreign and has already reversed some of the T.P.G. judgments.—A Censor is reported to have memorialised strongly against Lu Chuan-lin.—Mrs. Archibald Little is to address foreign and native audiences on the subject of Foot-binding at Tientsin on the 28th and 29th inst. A correspondent points out that the Emperor Hou Ti of the Latter Han dynasty, 1,600 years ago, "was solely intent upon pleasure and the grandees upon their own peculiar interests." The result was the abdication of Hou Ti, and the accession of the Chin dynasty.—Mr. Sidney Mayers goes home on furlough and will be replaced at the British Legation by Mr. F. Wilkinson from Nanking, who will in turn be replaced by Mr. Sundius, returning from leave, Mr. Carvill replacing him in the interim. Mr. Porter goes probably to Corea, and Mr. Phillips comes to Tientsin from Peking.—The Taku Tug and Lighter Co. have sent a tug and lighter with complete wrecking gear to the stranded steamer Victoria.—Lady Susan Townley and other ladies were graciously received by the Empress Dowager at Paotingfu on the 9th, and presented with emerald rings and other tokens of affection.—The contract for the Ningpo-Shanghai railway line is reported to have been signed.—A short editorial article says that in the appointment of Hsi Liang to the Viceroyalty of the Min-Chê provinces (since changed to Szechuan), "does the Government teach the people the true inwardness of the Imperial mind towards us."—Yung Lu has received exactly the same posthumous honours as Li Hung-chang. There is reason to think that he was attacked by small-pox.—The following account is given of the recent soldiers' fracas in Peking:—

"On Easter Sunday in the Capital some German soldiers and Austrians (chiefly Dalmatians from the Adriatic) were drinking in a friendly manner in a native-kept canteen, opposite the glacis in front of the Austrian barracks. A German sang a song to which an Austrian took objection; and a small tavern mêlée occurred, in the course of which the Germans put the Austrians out. Next morning the Austrians told a German it would be their turn to-day, and accordingly during the afternoon the row was raised again in the same canteen, but for no reasonable cause. It is not quite certain, but it is said the Austrians or some of them had weapons, but the Germans in accordance with General von Rohrscheidt's orders, were without side-arms. This time the Germans were overpowered and turned out, but as the news spread to the other canteens hard by they were reinforced, and as the Austrian barracks were in sight, some of their men leaped over the wall and very soon there was a pretty general mêlée of the description that may be seen in any English garrison town where two regiments do not harmonise. Four Germans got clouted so severely as to have to go into hospital, and six others were scratched but have not been absent from duty. One Austrian has had to go into the doctors' care, and five are said to have been bruised like their six quondam friends of the other side.

"The whole thing was finer as a spectacle than as a fight, and was viewed by some civilian foreigners with the greatest interest, the glacis was for a time like a Yorkshire football-match when town feeling runs high, and the referee is weak.

"The authorities are investigating the matter and are quite aware how these proceedings are misunderstood by the Chinese who, by the bye, fled in all directions from the scene in a state of panic.

"We may add, to show the local genesis of the 'three black crows,' that the accounts which reached us on Tuesday night gave the preposterous issue of five killed and twenty wounded, but up to date, which is that of yesterday morning, the ascertained facts are those given above. We may state that in normal circumstances the Germans and Austrians are the very best of friends, and it is expected that they will be so again, notwithstanding these recent marks of endearment and affection."

We learn from the "China Times" of the 13th inst. that Mr. Tang, the Customs Taotai of Tientsin, has had a handsome automobile imported for him from the States.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio to the 17th, Yokohama the 16th, Kobe the 17th, and Nagasaki the 18th inst.—The Corean Jubilee Celebration is postponed to the autumn, one of the Emperor's sons having been attacked by small-pox.—The Russians have been buying large quantities of coal and bread at Nagasaki.—Good Friday, the day of the Naval Review at Kobe, opened with thick fog, but it cleared off before the review itself, which passed off splendidly.—The Pacific Mail Co. have bought two new 13,000-ton steamers from the International Marine Co.—The Corean cruiser Moyang, formerly the Kachidate Maru and previously the Palkas, left Uraga for Corea on the 8th.—The native papers are full of references to the delay in the evacuation of Manchuria by Russia.—Great difficulty is being experienced in finding a suitable route for the American Pacific cable between Midway and Guam. The bottom of the ocean up to 600 miles northeast of Guam seems to be a series of valleys up to 5,000 fathoms deep, studded and separated by peaks rising to 750 fathoms.—The "Nichi Nichi" says that the Chinese Eastern Railway Co. is to start a coasting steamship service between Vladivostock and Bering Straits.—The Sanyo Railway is to pay a dividend of 7.9 per cent for the past year.—The sale of Mortimer Menpes's "Famous Places of Present Japan" has been prohibited in Tokio because the cover bears a mark resembling the Imperial crest, the 16-petalled chrysanthemum.—Captain I. A. Koch, formerly well known in these waters, died at Nagasaki on the 10th, aged 58.—The three ships of Admiral Stakhelberg's squadron, the Retvizan, Pallada, and Diana, which left Singapore on the 13th, were expected at Nagasaki on the 20th.—Nagasaki regrets the loss of Mr. J. Maclean, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, transferred to Kobe.

The "Kobe Herald" gives the following translation of the address of the Emperor of Japan to the assembled officers of the Imperial Navy at the review on Good Friday:—

"We have now reviewed the fleet and considered the result of the recent manœuvres. It has afforded us deep gratification to note so many signs of conspicuous progress. The condition of affairs throughout the world demands the continuous improvement of the Imperial Navy.

"It is our hope that the officers of the Imperial Navy will not relax their efforts to ensure further advancement."

We have received Hongkong papers to the 18th inst.—Miss Floy Gilmore has been appointed Assistant Attorney-General at Manila.—The German cruiser squadron in these waters consists of the large cruisers Fürst Bismarck, Hansa, and Hertha; the smaller cruisers Bussard, Geier, Seeadler, and Thetis; the gunboats Iltis, Jaguar, Luchs, and Tiger; the torpedo-boats S90 and Taku; and the river gunboats Schamien and Vorwärts.—Mr. Duberly, the Acting Resident of Pahang, has died of heart disease.—The new U.S. battleship Maine has shown serious structural defects, and a large sum, it is said, will be required to make her seaworthy.—Pollard's Lilliputians are performing with great success in Hongkong.—A large Catholic Church at Madrid has been blown up by dynamite.—The big elephant "Jingo," recently sold from the London Zoological Gardens, died at sea on his way to the States on the 12th ult.—H.M. ships Eclipse and Firebrand are to be offered for sale by public auction at Hongkong on the 29th inst.—Pollard's Lilliputians are to leave for Shanghai to-day by the Empress of India.—It is believed that the recent powder magazine explosion was caused by a dishonest weighman, as the stock was to be examined on behalf of the Governor on the day that the explosion occurred.—A fishing-junk lying at anchor in British waters was pirated on the 16th, the pirates taking $100 and everything worth removing out of the junk, one of whose crew was drowned.—Col Sir W. F. Kelly, K.C.B., is appointed to command the troops in Ceylon, in succession to the late Sir Hector Macdonald.—Major-General O'Moore Creagh, now at Tientsin, is appointed to command the Mhow District in India.

The French steamer Binh Thuan, which went ashore nine miles north of Cape Verella, on the French Annam coast, 230 miles from Saigon in one direction and 60 miles from Kin Hon in another, has been successfully salved, and is now at Saigon undergoing repairs. Simple as it may appear on paper, the task of rescuing the ship from her predicament was not so easy of accomplishment, and unfortunately the performance was attended by the total wrecking of the steamer Hélène and the stranding of the Kowloon Dock Company's tug Fame. When the Binh Thuan went ashore the Hélène was sent from Saigon to her assistance, but during the operation of rendering it, the Hélène's propeller became fouled by a rope, and she was driven badly on to the sands almost alongside the vessel she had come to save. She has been bought for £75 by Mr. J. W. Jameson, salvage expert, who accompanied the party which left here on the Fame; he purposes having her broken up and sold. The accident to the Fame came about in a similar manner to that which befel the ill-starred Hélène. While she was making preparations for the recovery of the Binh Thuan's anchors, a rope fouled her port propeller, and as the starboard propeller could not keep the tug's head to sea she was carried inshore by the heavy ground swell and piled up on the sands. The Binh Thuan was by this time afloat, and she made unsuccessful attempts to refloat the Fame which, however, was seen by those on the steamer to be in no danger. She was lying easily on the sands, taking in no water, and in a position that showed she would float again on the first high spring tide, which was due in a few days. This expectation was fully realised, and the Fame, we understand, is now on the way up to Hongkong. The Binh Thuan was floated on 21st March, and left for Saigon on 29th March, arriving at her destination at six o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst. Her cargo was taken ashore at the place where she stranded, and is perfectly safe, whilst the $260,000 she was carrying for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been sent to Haiphong.—"Hongkong Daily Press."

We take the following from the Hongkong Police Court report in the "Hongkong Daily Press" of the 15th inst.:—

A TALE OF TWO "CHITS."

A lady called at the Hongkong Hotel the other day and left the following note for a friend:—

"Dear Mrs. ———.

"We shall be very pleased to have tea with you to-morrow, and will come to your room at 4.30.—I am, yours sincerely,

"———."

The Chinese servant who got the note to deliver was struck with a bright idea, so he carefully drafted another "chit," a clumsy forgery of the first, in the following terms:—

"Dear Mrs. ———

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"We shall be very pleased to have tea with you to-morrow, and will come to your room at 4.30. Now I hope you learn (?lend) me 60 Dollars, and I will Sent Back to you to-morrow.—I am, yours, sincerely,

"_____."

The lady to whom the message was sent doubted the genuineness of the note that was handed to her, and sent for Mr. H. Haines, the manager of the hotel, who searched the "boy" and found on his person not only the original letter but a number of attempts he had made to copy the handwriting before he was finally satisfied. He was given into custody, and is now "doing time" to the extent of two months.

The "China Mail" has the following note from its own correspondent, dated Canton, the 10th inst.:—

Dr. D. C. Railey, an engineer in the employ of the American-China Development Company, was drowned near Sainam to-day. He was working with a surveying party and slipped into a pond, attempted to swim across, and was, it is supposed, seized with cramp when about half-way across, sunk and was drowned in spite of every effort possible being made to save him. His body was recovered, and was brought immediately to Canton, reaching here to-night. The funeral takes place to-morrow from the Railway Headquarters on Fatei. The deceased was a native of Kentucky, U.S.A., and was in the Philippines about five years. He joined the Railway here about two weeks ago.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" of the 13th inst. announces the safe return from Vungro Bay of the steam tug Fame. The same paper has the following note:—

The Colonial Secretary left for Canton by the night boat last evening, though, we understand, the original arrangement was that he was to have been conveyed there in a gunboat. There is a rumour that the object of his visit is connected with the recent murder and body-snatching of one of the leaders of the recent revolutionary movement at Canton. The man in question was secretly assassinated in Hongkong, and the corpse conveyed to Canton for the inspection of the authorities. He was a prominent rebel leader, surnamed Hung. As we stated some time ago, it is also supposed that the native who was killed on New Kowloon Road, during the recent revolutionary movement, was one of the leaders, and was secretly done to death by emissaries of the Chinese Government. It will be remembered that an offer of $500 was made by the local Government for the capture of the murderer or murderers.

The Oxford University Press informs us that the next portion of the Oxford English Dictionary to be published will be a double section, containing the words from Onomastical to Outing, 3,885 in all, with 13,253 illustrative quotations. Dr. Murray points out that *out*-verbs as a class were apparently eschewed by Shakespeare's contemporary Bacon, and, he says, "it is noteworthy that while Shakespeare uses 54 of these verbs, for 38 of which he is our first, and for nine of them our only, authority, we cite Bacon only for two, one of which, indeed, *outshoot*, had, in those days of archery, been in common use for more than seventy years. The contrast between the language of Bacon and that of Shakespeare in this respect is the more striking seeing that other contemporary authors, e.g., Ben Jonson, used these *out*-verbs almost as freely as Shakespeare himself, without, however, yielding anything like the same number of first instances." The total number of words in the Dictionary, including the forthcoming double section, is so far no fewer than 165,654.

The "Hongkong Daily Press" of the 14th says:—

A serious accident occurred to one of a party of Europeans who were walking on the Jubilee Road on Sunday afternoon. At a point on the road they stopped, and Sanitary Inspector O'Donnelly, the one who met with the mishap, crossed over near the edge to select a place whereon he and his friends might rest. He was standing on some newly-laid turf, and had just uttered the words, "Here is a nice place to sit," when the turf gave way and threw Inspector O'Donnelly off his feet. For the first six feet or so of the descent the slope was not a steep one, but after that it was almost a sheer fall into the sea. Inspector O'Donnelly had no chance to regain his feet, and he rolled head over heels for a distance of some fifty feet, when a tree fortunately arrested his progress and saved him from what must have been almost certain death, for he was now insensible and could have done nothing to save himself had he fallen into the water, which is deep all along the foot of the hill. Two other European members of the Sanitary Board, Inspector O'Keefe and Senior Inspector Conolly, were of the party, and they descended the hill and succeeded after great difficulty in getting the unconscious man to the top. Whilst they were doing their best to bring him round another European rode up on horseback, and when the situation had been explained to him he galloped off to the nearest police station, whence a telephone message was transmitted to the Central Station. From there an ambulance was sent to the scene of the accident, but before it reached the spot a carriage containing several Chinese gentlemen came across the group on Jubilee Road. Very obligingly the occupants descended and allowed the injured man to be placed in the vehicle, which some distance farther on met the oncoming ambulance. Inspector O'Donnelly, who had been taken in hand by the European wardmaster of the Government Civil Hospital, was transferred to the ambulance and conveyed to the hospital, where he is progressing favourably, it is stated, despite the serious injuries he sustained to his head and body.

Under the heading "The Lighting of the Red Sea," the "Times of Ceylon" says:—

In response to inquiries made of the captain of the P. & O. S. Himalaya, we were informed that the lighthouses on the Arabian side of the Red Sea not long erected are still in disuse. "The danger which might arise from the neglect is very real," the Captain said. There is the usual tale of Turkish apathy to be told After considerable pressure, the Ottoman Government was induced by the British Government to have the work of erecting four lighthouses undertaken; and the standing concession for the work being in French hands they were erected by a Paris firm. When the lighthouses had been completed, the contractors worked the lights for a fortnight in order to show that they had done their part; but, since that time, this part of a dangerous sea has been wrapped in darkness; and for all the guidance which the lighthouses provide for mariners they might as well not be there at all.

British interests in China are watched by one of the finest intelligences in the British Navy, remarks "Navy and Army Illustrated." Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge is a seaman of rare endowments, whose opinion commands the fullest confidence at the Admiralty. It is no secret that it was upon his advice that Weihaiwei was abandoned as a fixed advanced base. No living officer of the British Navy is so completely imbued with the teachings of history as Sir Cyprian Bridge, and one of its plainest lessons is that if we disclose our purposes our enemy will most certainly do his best to counteract them. Hence the ill-judgment displayed in advertising Weihaiwei. Whatever Sir Cyprian Bridge has written—and he wields the pen of a great historian, though few recognise his hand—shows the clearest strategic insight, and a power of applying the lessons of the past to the present day, which is rare. It is known that since he went to China he has devoted himself assiduously to the removal of what he described as the "canker of a long peace." A different type of man entirely is the second in command in China, Rear-Admiral H. T. Grenfell, C.M.G., a man of action, to be depended upon for loyal support and the striking of heavy blows. In the Cretan troubles so commanding was his presence and so decisive his action that he received the sobriquet of the "King of Candia." He is proficient both with gloves and foils, and a duel with a Frenchman is said to stand to his credit, ending with an excellent compact of life-long amity. The Admiral's career has indeed been rather full of incident, and British interests will suffer nothing in his hands.

We have received the "British North Borneo Herald" of the 2nd and 16th ult.—The important discovery has been made of a 7-foot coal seam up the Salipapun River. "There can now be no doubt whatever that the country opposite Sebattik Island, is one huge coal-field and the sooner extensive operations are undertaken to develop this discovery the better it will be for the finally assured prosperity of British North Borneo."—The N.-D.L.S. Tringganu with the mails for Kudat and Sandakan, struck an uncharted reef off Nob Island while endeavouring to regain connection with a schooner, which had broken loose from towage. The schooner drifted inshore and was totally wrecked, but the Tringganu was got off next day. Among those on board was Si Langkap, a native on his way to Jesselton for execution for armed rebellion against the Government.—An original account of the Sandakan Races in 26 paragraphs, lettered after a complete alphabet, is contributed by "Old Bogey." There were no fewer than seven European ladies on the Grand Stand.

The *Bureau Veritas Monthly List*, published on the 1st of March, of wreck, and casualties recorded in January last, announces that 63 sailing vessels were reported as totally lost; 28 by stranding, 3 by collision, 1 by fire; while 2 foundered, 6 were abandoned, 18 were condemned, and 5 were missing. No less than 159 sailing vessels were damaged; 49 by stranding, 36 by collision, 3 by fire, 27 by leaks, and 53 by stress of weather. The steamers totally lost were 36; 16 by stranding; while 2 foundered, 2 were abandoned, 14 were condemned, and 2 were missing. The steamers damaged were 344; 76 by stranding, 100 by collision, 18 by fire, 6 by leaks, 69 by stress of weather; while 75 reported injury to their engines or boilers.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Diseases of the Skin. No case of disease of the skin, be its nature what it may, has failed to be benefited when these potent remedies have been properly applied. In scrofulous and scorbutic affections they are especially serviceable. Scurvy and eruptions, which had resisted all other modes of treatment, and gradually become worse, have been completely cured by Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills, which root out the disease from the blood itself, and leave the constitution free from every morbid taint. In the nursery Holloway's Ointment should be ever at hand; it will give ease it sprains, contusions, burns, scalds, and infantile eruptions, and may always safely be applied by any ordinary attendant.

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Miscellaneous Articles.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

18th April.

MR. H. F. WYATT, an honorary secretary of the Navy League, has just succeeded in forming a branch of that organisation in Yokohama, and we learn that he is coming on to Shanghai to endeavour to form here a China branch of the League. Some few years ago, when the Navy League was first formed at home, a suggestion was made that a branch should be instituted here, but it was felt at that time that it would be out of place in such a cosmopolitan community as Shanghai is. Shanghai is just as cosmopolitan now as it was then, and the objections made then seem to us to hold good still, although it must be confessed that from various causes there is a slight difference in the relations of the elements that make up our microcosm. We are, however, inclined to deprecate any step that may possibly make the various nationalities here less united than they are. The question is whether the formation of a branch of the Navy League would have an unfavourable influence.

The meeting in Yokohama, at which some forty British subjects were present, was attended by two Japanese naval officers in uniform; it is not mentioned why they were there and they do not appear to have taken any part in the proceedings. Perhaps it is proposed to organise a Japanese Navy League, though there is no country in the world where patriotism needs less artificial stimulation than Japan. The British Minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., was in the chair, and introduced Mr. Wyatt to the meeting, his reason for taking the position he did in the matter being: "Even a superficial student of the history of our empire and the manner in which it has been built up, will be well aware of the part the Navy has played in the building of it, and I consider it, therefore the duty of every Britisher to do his best to press forward the work of seeing to it, that we have an efficient and adequate first line of defence." This is undoubtedly true; as true as the words of the philosopher quoted by Carlyle as the motto of his "French Revolution," with which Sir Claude asserted his entire agreement; "Great is the controversy; superhuman the work; it involves our kingdom, our freedom, our prosperity, our peace."

Mr. Wyatt made a long and very careful address, in which he pointed out that the official definition of the League is: "A strictly non-party organisation to urge upon the Government and the Electorate the paramount importance of an adequate Navy as the best guarantee of peace." This is the note of the twentieth as it was of the latter part of the nineteenth century. In more barbarous times kings raised troops and built ships in order to fight and conquer their neighbours and extend their own territories. Nowadays enormous armies and navies are maintained, and every invention of science adopted, simply to guarantee the peace of the world, and when a nation builds new warships or organises new army corps it does it to prove to an applauding world its devotion to universal harmony. This being granted, and it is nowadays universally granted, the formation everywhere of army leagues and navy leagues is a thing to be encouraged by everyone who is opposed to the crude barbarity of war. The motto of us all, even the most pronounced jingoes, is, "We don't want to fight."

Mr. Wyatt made it a point to answer a question which is sure to be asked in Shanghai as it was in Yokohama: "Why should we, who are citizens not of a British colony, but of an international settlement, actively support the British Navy League?" His answer was as follows:—

"Well, gentlemen, it is probably a safe assumption that you and nearly all British residents in this country are deeply interested in the security of the sea-borne commerce of the empire. If that commerce were destroyed in war, or even for a long time suspended, British residents would be terribly hard hit, and it is therefore immensely to their interest to do what they can to ensure that the Navy shall be adequate to its protection. Again, British subjects living in Japan have not, certainly, by reason of their exile, lost their patriotic attachment to the old land. As your interest constrains you, so does your patriotism impel you, to render it service yet.

"But how can you render the service, or how can you, at this distance from England, do anything to urge forward, both there and in the empire generally, the solution of the great problems of naval defence? Here, in the Navy League, you have an instrument at hand. In that League you find the only organisation in the whole British empire which seeks to direct attention to these subjects. By forming a Branch of the League in Japan you will strengthen the hands of those who, against many difficulties, are carrying on the battle at home, and you will furnish me—if I may venture to refer to my own mission—with a powerful plea during the rest of my journey—for if a British community outside the limits of the British empire has decided actively to support the League, how can a British community within the empire refuse?"

The proposal to form a Japan branch of the British Navy League was proposed by Mr. James Dodds, seconded by Mr. T. S. Baker, and passed unaminously, a representative committee being appointed, and Sir Claude MacDonald accepting the Presidency. The eloquent words with which Mr. Dodds proposed the formation of the Japan branch will be echoed in Shanghai: "Here in Japan, he said, we are a small handful of British subjects, but in common with all our countrymen we feel the keenest interest in the efficient maintenance of the Navy—(applause)—which exists not in any spirit of aggression or menace towards other Powers or other countries, but as a protection to our mother country and her colonies, and also to that commerce in which so many of us are engaged and which has helped to build the empire (applause)."

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE.

20th April.

IT has no doubt been noted that the Shanghai Committee of the International Institute propose to hold a public meeting at the Municipal Board Room on the 28th instant, at which Dr. Gilbert Reid will present his report and other speakers will make addresses. Progress with this Institute, whose prospects had been greatly furthered by Dr. Reid's travels in Europe and the United States, was altogether checked by the events of 1900, but the scheme was not killed. It is now proposed to erect the Institute in Shanghai, the great centre of intercourse between foreigners and Chinese, and the remarkable success that has attended Dr. Reid's lectures in Chinese at the Polytechnic is a proof that the Institute is wanted. Chinese officials of high rank will attend and speak at the forthcoming meeting, and it is confidently expected that Dr. Reid's well-considered design will receive an impulse which will carry it on to a successful realisation.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Never at fault. In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns, and enlargements of the glands, Holloways's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure which never disappoints the most favourable expectations. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood and checking all acrimonious or unhealthy discharges. Whilst thus acting locally, the pills are no less remarkable for their power in improving the general condition and habit of body, which renders the cures complete and permanent. Under the genial influence of these potent remedies the puny infant becomes the robust child; the pale and emaciated regain colour and rotundity, and the dyspeptic eats freely without fear.

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COUNTING THE STEPS.

20th April.

Some little time ago "Punch" had an admirably drawn cartoon representing the withdrawal of the Russian Bear from Manchuria. "I said I would go, and here I am," was the legend, and certain foot-prints in the snow showed that the wily Bruin had shifted his quarters from one sentry-box to another.

But other "steps" are now being taken. Telegraphic news informs us that the Russian Government have declared that the second step should be definitely carried out a few days ago. If this means the Russian Government in St. Petersburg, the announcement should be received with all necessary caution, for, as our readers will remember, though the statements of the Russian Foreign Office have always been most correct in this connection, the same cannot truthfully be said of the local obedience which should have followed them. Over and over again during the troubles of 1900 the Russian authorities said one thing, while their representatives on Chinese soil were doing the reverse. It may be so again. The second step may be similar to that depicted by "Punch," and as the first was from one side of the barrack square to the other the second may simply be back again.

But there are other on-lookers who are doing a little counting for themselves. The Tartar-General for example has been making an enumeration of the native soldiers whom Russia has taken into her employ, and of the pay they get. He notices that Russian officers disguise themselves as Chinamen, and he is disturbed thereby. He goes so far as to report to his Government that he is "suspicious as to the ultimate motives of the Russians," and herein, he says, "lies the greatest danger to China in regard to her Manchurian possessions." We learn that Russia intends to raise 50,000 Chinese troops within three years.

Meanwhile the concentration of Russian forces on the Yalu is exercising the people of Japan, and the relations between the two States are less friendly than they were. It is said that Russia resents all semblance of Japanese dictation, and this doubtless is the case. Nevertheless, it is part and parcel of Russian diplomacy ever to withdraw as soon as it finds it has run up against something substantial, and there is little reason to expect any other course on this occasion. The repeated assertion of her intention to hand back the provinces to China will stand her in good stead should her increased navy and army prove insufficient for the task set them. The Japanese have recently been gathering their sea strength together perhaps as a hint that what there is of it is in the very pink of condition. Steadily year by year the island Empire has been adding to her naval power, and now her fighting strength, when backed by that of England, as it would be were necessity to arise, is irresistible.

But another Power besides these two has intimated her intention of measuring, by a very simple contrivance, the length of the Muscovite pace as it retires northwards to the confines of Siberia. This is the United States, which has chosen this very inopportune time for "wanting to know, you know," whether there is still such a thing as an open door in Manchuria. It has taken a good many years for the American Press to discover anything threatening in the progress of a Power which rather slams than opens doors. But circumstances alter cases, and American presence in the Philippines, together with American growth of trade, has had a wonderfully potent effect in the clearing of scales from the eyes of a hitherto short-sighted people. There is thus a four-fold pressure squeezing the Russian northward, that of China herself, most interested of all, next of Japan, and lastly of the United States and Great Britain, who must defend their markets from what would otherwise be rank highway robbery. It is not at all likely that there will be any open rupture. For reasons already given we may well hope that a peaceful, yet entirely satisfactory, solution of the problem will be found. With the open door Russia will have her chance on an equality with everybody else, and with this advantage, that her territory and people are close at hand. The future of China is probably bound up with that of the Eastern Provinces. If, as the result of present diplomatic efforts, these are secured to her, her independence is reasonably assured; if, on the other hand, she permits them to slip from her hold, her doom is sealed.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

21st April.

All who feel that sooner or later, and the sooner the better, China must come into line with all the civilised nations and adopt the gold standard, must have been reassured by seeing that at the annual meeting of the General Chamber of Commerce here on Thursday last, Mr. F. Anderson's motion was carried without a dissentient voice. The first step to the change in the standard in China is the adoption of a uniform coinage, which is provided for in the Treaty of Shanghai; and this is what is urged in Mr. Anderson's motion. His speech covered a much wider range, being a very good argument in favour of the inevitable change. In Japan the question has been taken up by Mr. Soyeda, the President of the Industrial Bank, who delivered a lecture on the subject on the 28th of last month before the Economical Society. Mr. Soyeda (we use the "Japan Mail's" translation of the report in the "Kokumin Shimbun") sees no serious difficulty in the way of China's adoption of the gold standard, and he formulates a scheme, as follows:—

1. Gold must be declared the standard currency of the empire.

2. For the present the circulation of standard gold coins should be limited to the treaty ports. In other districts silver should be allowed to circulate for a fixed number of years.

3. A legal value should be temporarily fixed for the silver circulating in the interior, and that value should be made the standard for all payments of taxes and transactions of exchange.

4. The legal value of silver should be changed in accordance with changes in the market price of the metal.

5. The legal value of silver should be put at a figure a little lower than the market value.

7. The copper coins now in circulation should be interdicted after a fixed term of years.

8. In addition to standard gold coins subsidiary coins of silver and copper should be struck.

8. Silver coins issued by the Government should be exchanged for gold at the market rate.

9. The Customs duties and the domestic taxes now fixed in terms of the Haikuan tael, should be converted into standard gold coins at the current rate.

10. All Customs duties should be paid in standard gold coins.

11. A central bank should be established with the function of changing silver coins and performing other financial duties.

12. At the same time, a system of convertible currency should be inaugurated, and the bank should carry it out.

13. The weight and fineness of the standard gold coins should be made the same as those of Japanese coins.

14. The weight and fineness of the subsidiary coins should be identical with the Japanese figures.

15. For the sake of temporary convenience the business of casting the standard gold coins and the subsidiary coins should be entrusted to the Japanese mint or to some other trustworthy mint.

16. The quantity of standard gold coins issued at once for use at the treaty ports should be about one-tenth of the present bulk of the trade, or in other words, some fifty million *yen*.

17. To obtain bullion for casting these coins, gold bonds to a corresponding amount should be issued.

18. The amount of subsidiary coin to be issued might be calculated at about 2½ *yen* per head of population, or 1,000 million *yen* in all.

19. Assuming the Japanese ratio in the case of convertible notes, namely, 3 *yen* per head of population, there should be no objection to issuing 1,200 million *yen* of notes. But at the outset, in order to keep things in a thoroughly safe groove, the issue might be put at 300 million *yen*.

The issue of subsidiary coins to the extent of 1,000 million *yen* in accordance with the above scheme, should not involve any special loss for the Government so far as concerns its dealing with silver. Again, with regard to the issue of 300 million *yen* of convertible notes, a portion of them should be lent to the Government without interest for the purpose of establishing

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order in the national finances. Mr. Soyeda thinks that a gold reserve of 190 million *yen* would suffice for all purposes, and that with such a reserve the gold standard might be adopted throughout the empire. There would then be 100 million *yen* of gold reserve in the treasury, 300 million *yen* of convertible notes in circulation, and 1,000 million *yen* of subsidiary coins, or 1,400 million *yen* in all.

Authorities in China who have taken up this subject will not agree altogether with Mr. Soyeda's proposals. A gold coinage is not wanted in China; and to borrow money to institute a gold coinage would be for China to repeat Italy's mistake, with the same result, that the gold coins would disappear from circulation as fast as they were issued from the mint. The preferable scheme for China, it seems to us, is that unfolded in February last in a series of papers in the "Peking and Tientsin Times," and reproduced in our columns, for the establishment of "A Gold Standard for China without a Gold Currency." It is a great deal to know, that the Peking Government realises that something must be done, and that H. E. Na Tung has been ordered to study the question and take advice on it in Japan: whether he or his Government know enough to appreciate the advice they will get, is doubtful. It is to be hoped they will not be persuaded by Japan or Russia that they must provide a large gold reserve, and must borrow for the purpose.

As a further contribution to the subject we reprint the following somewhat crude scheme for the adoption of the gold standard in Hongkong communicated to the "Hongkong Daily Press" by Mr. J. R. Michael:—

1.—The Government to call in British dollars, clean ones only, not chopped or tampered with, within the space of, say six or twelve months; to pay for same either in new gold dollar notes to be issued by the Government temporarily, or Bank demand rate on London.

2. These dollars to be marked or chopped by the Government and offered to the Chinese at a little above silver value, as China will always require some dollars to trade with, whether Mexican, Spanish, or even yen.

3. What remains, to be melted and used for new token dollars.

4. A slight loss will result to the Government which will be greatly compensated by the large profit from the coinage of the new dollar.

5. The Government to mint a new silver dollar to be nominated, say, a 2s. dollar, but to contain silver to the extent of 1s. 4d. only, and other alloy to bring the weight to 418 grains—the weight of the present dollar.

6. The mintage of such dollars to be limited to, say, 25 millions in silver, to be minted in instalments of 5 millions as they may be required.

7. That notes be ordered to be issued by local Bank or Banks, to the extent of 15 millions, representing such 2s. dollars, which is considered sufficient to replace the silver notes.

8. The difference in coining the new dollars, which contain 1s. 4d., and would be sold for and be used at the rate of 2s., is 8d. per dollar, or £833,333.

9. This difference of £833,333, less the loss sustained by melting the British dollar to be invested in first-class gold security whether consols or Indian loans, and to be kept as a permanent reserve at compound interest, as a guarantee in case of silver seriously declining even below the issue price of the dollar.

10. With such a handsome reserve about a third of the value, no Government should shrink from guaranteeing the dollar as 2s.

11. The new dollars to be the only legal tender and to be sold to all Banks and others at the rate of 2s. or $10 to £1.

12. A Bank should be appointed as the Hongkong Government Bank—say the present corporation of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—where gold can be exchanged for the new dollars and new dollars to gold exchange of 2s. plus or minus slight differences arising from the stringency or easiness in the money market.

13. All debts, mortgages, stocks, shares, loans to be changed in face value in proportion to the fixity of the present dollar to the gold silver dollar.

AT EASE IN MINE INN.

22nd April.

POSSIBLY no community contains a higher proportion of good judges of good hotels than that of the Model Settlement. We are wanderers almost to a man, perhaps the more so that there is now less chance of our permanent withdrawal than there used to be. When men knew that in a few years they might retire on at least a modest competence they were content to wait till they could go for good. That being impossible now, there is a tendency to make trips home at stated periods, and for this reason the Customs and Municipal staffs, for example, have their holidays allotted by regulation, and almost as regularly as the seasons come round we find the annual quota of eager faces set homewards.

Travel has become largely a matter of hotels, and it is not too much to say of many countries in Europe that the management of hotels is almost a national matter. What would Switzerland do without her tourist harvest? How much would the Rhine valley be the poorer year by year if the English and American visitors forsook it for some other playground? Did not Paris curse the Anglophobia that kept away nine-tenths of the English that would have gone to the late Exhibition? It was a matter of millions—of francs, and that is a high price to pay for the indulgence of vituperation, however well deserved. Spain and Ireland, two of the most picturesque of lands, are amongst the least visited, being deficient in the kind of accommodation demanded by the modern tourist, who really has come to be ridiculously petted and pampered. There was a time when ships were ships. Now they are floating hotels. Company vies with company in the gorgeous appointment of saloons, music rooms, card rooms, etc., until the "crack" boats of the best Atlantic lines are as sumptuous as any degenerate Cæsar might desire.

Ashore the good old-fashioned inn of past generations has, except in country places, gone for ever. Here and there a historical tavern may yet be found in town. Some, immortalised by Dickens, have but recently disappeared, and one or two, we believe, yet remain. For old-fashioned folk they are still the most comfortable of transient homes. The waiter has been practically the same any time these fifty years. He never bustles: he is never late. Just what you want he has ready for you when and where you desire it. A large part of his training has been in the development of an intuition which knows beforehand what his guest will need. There is no band playing in this hotel, no glaring advertisement in the shape of gilt and glitter. Once there, you may take your ease in quietness and comfort.

But such an old-world nook little agrees with our modern life with its rush, its show, its grandeur, and excitement. Here from the porter at the door to the manager over all you may not perhaps find a single one of your fellow-countrymen. Germans and Italians, the former predominating, are the persons who "run" many of the great modern caravanseries, and naturally bring with them many of their national ideas as to what should be. The result is that some of the greatest of the London hotels, for example, are not British in any sense of the word. They are Continental, and have both the faults and the good points of the land of their origin. In one point they all agree. They know how to charge. In Washington they point out a hotel in which Li Hung-chang's bill for a fortnight covered the whole year's rent. Conveniences that were unthought-of fifty years ago are asked for now as though men always had them. In this respect America is in various ways ahead of the old world. With fewer prejudices and more open minds the hotel proprietors of the New World have not only succeeded in catching the fleeting visitor but have got a firm grip upon the settled resident who boards and lodges with them and for years together has no other "home." Hence there may be found in American hotels every device that men can contrive for the benefit of his patrons. They may board either upon the American or the European system, i.e., they may pay a fixed sum per day, or they may pay only for what they have. Their comfort is studied in every possible way, and particularly in the matter of baggage the English traveller finds the American system "a boon and a blessing." He hands in his "checks" and goes on his way rejoicing, in the assurance that when required his portmanteaus will be ready in his room. Seven or eight stories twenty years ago meant physical labour of the severest kind

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to him, whose purse was light. Seventeen, eighteen, or more have not terrors now that "lifts" have come to bear one up aloft.

But in all probability most Shanghai travellers find the greatest charm, not in the immense establishments of London, New York, or San Francisco, but in the altogether different and smaller ones of Singapore, Penang, Colombo, or Honolulu. Of each of these places many of our readers will have recollections of tropical life in all its luxuriant beauty, of delightful gardens with umbrageous trees, of fruits and flowers, of gaily-painted birds and butterflies, of vistas that linger even yet on the mind's retentive retina. Perchance there are recollections of the lulling murmur of the adjacent sea, or of the distant mountains half hid in purple haze, of the warmth of the noonday sun, or the cool of the evening breeze. Troops of servants do one's bidding there with that natural grace and dignity which pertain to Eastern life. At home the Far Eastern resident finds it hard to accustom himself to white attendants. He sees in the hotel porter an ex-officer of the guards, and has the uncomfortable sensation that he is being shaved by the Bishop of London. For a time this is fatal to ease and comfort, but it wears off, and though East is East and West is West, there is a golden bridge to span the chasm between and with enough of that one may still take one's ease in one's inn anywhere.

Outport, Etc.

CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

7th April.

The Visit of Captain Truppel.

The event of last week was the arrival on Friday, the 3rd inst., of Captain Truppel, Governor of Tsingtao, who came to return the visit which Governor Chou Fu paid to him in Tsingtao the latter part of last year. The Captain is accompanied by the following officers: Surgeon-General Koenig, who has charge of the military hospital in Tsingtao, Captain Gandenberger von Moisy, Lieutenant Kurz, and Interpreter Mootz, besides several German soldiers who accompany the party as body servants. They were met outside the east suburb gate on Friday afternoon by the prefect of the city and by some twenty of H.E. Chou Fu's body guard and ten military officers, who escorted them to the "kungkuan" which had been sumptuously prepared for their reception inside the city walls. Crowds of people were attracted by the spectacle of the arrival of the foreign guests, and soldiers from the camps near by were lined up along the side of the road for some distance outside the suburb gate.

A Good Reception.

Great preparations had been make to show every attention to the distinguished guests, the Governor's yamên having been adorned with lanterns and sprigs of green and welcoming scrolls, and some of the more noted temples among the hills, and in the famous "lake" inside the city having been specially prepared to entertain them.

Entertainments.

On Saturday a review of troops was held, the temple on the hill of the Thousand Buddhas visited, and in the evening the Germans were entertained by the German Consul, Mr. Lange, who also invited the whole party with Governor Chou Fu and other Chinese to a feast on Sunday evening. Sunday I believe the lake was visited and the party entertained on the pleasure boats and in the temples in the lake which are such a feature of Chinanfu. Monday Lokou, the port of Chinanfu on the Yellow River, and the Arsenal near by were inspected, while to-day, I understand, they are to go to the Provincial College.

Future Movements.

When the party arrived it was their intention to remain only about three days, but the Governor insisted upon their remaining at least a day longer, so as to see more of the interesting places about the city. From here they go south to visit several places in the southern part of the province and the famous sacred mountain Tai Shan, at Taianfu, and thence back to Tsingtao by way of Poshan, where there are some very interesting coal mines, glass works, and potteries.

The Iron Horse.

Work has begun on the railway outside the east suburb, the earth-works being fairly well advanced. It is being pushed along pretty rapidly, so that we have hopes that within a year we may see locomotives in this region. Mr. Hildebrand, Chief of the railway construction, told your correspondent that he thought by next spring the rails would be laid to Chinanfu, and one of the German party, which is now here, told me that trains would be running through to this place by a year from next June. The station will be about ten minutes' walk from the east suburb gate.

The Jinricshas,

of which I wrote you in my last, are now for hire regularly on the streets of the city in competition with the wheel-barrows, the ricshas being hired out at 50 cash a day to coolies by the factory which manufactures them, or if the coolie wishes to buy his vehicle he may secure it for 18,000 copper cash. Efforts are being made to make the streets more passable for the jinricshas by having stone cutters chip off the uneven surfaces of the blocks of paving, the chips being then filled into the ruts worn in the stones. Unless, however, carts are kept off the streets it is to be feared this method will not amount to much, as a single cart will suffice to scatter the chips out of the ruts.

P.S.—8th April.

The German party left here for Yenchoufu this morning, intending also to visit the grave of Confucius and the beautiful temple to his memory in Ch'ufu, which is thirty li from Yenchoufu, where Bishop Anzer has his headquarters. It is said the entertainment of the Germans cost 20,000 taels, of which about one-third was expended for furniture for their temporary residence.

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CHINGCHOUFU, SHANTUNG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

16th April.

The Arrival of the Iron Horse.

This city has been in existence some 4,000 years, but in all its long life its strangest experience must have been on Sunday last when the first train arrived from Tsingtao. I understand about thirty foreign visitors came up to celebrate the occasion or to see the city. It is to be hoped they were pleased with the place, and possibly the place was pleased with them; but that is probably considered of less importance.

The railroad is now being pushed on westward with great energy towards the great central market town of Choutsun, some sixty miles further on.

ICHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

8th April.

Further Report of Church Troubles.

We received a letter on 31st March to the effect that although the Tanyang Magistrate had sent the Christians back to Yuchiho with an escort and settled them in their homes the persecutors had begun their work again. Again a number of the church members had to escape to Tanyang. Two men had been bound and beaten. One man's house had been attacked, his goods thrown about, and some cloth and cash stolen. By these troubles homes are broken up, and one man, while in refuge, has lost his wife by death. The Swedish Missionaries inform us that their work at Hoyung is still very much disturbed and that their native preacher and members dare not show themselves on the street. A colporteur in a village near Hoyung fled to Ichang owing to the threatenings.

At Yunnan, where the Swedish Mission has established work, the military official is reported to have dressed men up in foreign style, and have them parade the streets. Each man carried a book and a staff. They knocked at the door of the Swedish chapel and shouted "the pastor has come." If this is a sign of the times then the reputed friendliness of the officials is only on the surface and does not count for much.

Ichang Weather.

Up to the end of March the weather was quite cold. We had several days of rain. The river rose rapidly, but since the rain stopped has fallen considerably. The crops are looking well, and as far as can be seen there will be a good wheat harvest. With the coming of April the weather has decidedly got warmer and better. The country is exceedingly pretty with fruit trees and shrubs out in blossom and other trees bursting into leaf.

Local News.

Mr. Bennett has now taken up residence as British Consul in Ichang. A large party of bluejackets left for Chungking by native boat a week ago. Our kind-hearted harbour master exerted himself to make a collection of reading matter for the men during the rather tedious voyage. The German gunboat Vorwärts left for down river two days ago. It is rumoured that H. M. S. Tweed will leave shortly for Shanghai to recommission.

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ICHOUFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

7th April.

An Unwilling Magistrate.

We of Ichoufu supposed we were to have a new magistrate. For the decree had "come down from above" ordering our Yü Ta-lao-yeh and the Ch'angch'ing magistrate to change districts. But there was to be another illustration of the truth embodied in the words "the best laid schemes of mice and men," etc., and our magistrate is still with us. He attempted to get away; he left us before the festivities of the New Year season were fairly over. Unfortunately he failed to put his house in order before his departure; an affair of long standing, a case between the Catholics and their persecutors, was not settled.

On his departure he went at once to Chinanfu, according to custom, to present himself to the Governor. H.E. Chou Fu kept Yü waiting over a month before granting him an audience. When this formality was finally allowed, to the consternation of our magistrate, he was upbraided for leaving his district with an important case unsettled, and was ordered back to see it through.

Thus it happens that Yü is with us again. Even his Hanlin degree did not save him from a deserved loss of face. It is reported now that he will do anything, pay any amount, to settle the troublesome case. But these persecutors of the Catholics are still at large.

Good News.

Your correspondent has just returned from a twenty-four-day trip in the northern part of this prefecture. During this time the weather was remarkable for its wetness. He was five times delayed by rain or snow. Among other facts gathered by inquiry and observation were the excellent crop prospects, the cheapness of grain, and the peaceableness of the people; the Boxers may be still active in Tung Fu-hsiang's region, and the An Tsing Hui may be hunting for Catholic scalps in northern Kiangsu and adjacent country, but these farmers are quiet and happy, and are paying comparatively little attention to the doings of the rest of the Chinese world. Rumours obtain among them, but not to any alarming extent.

Hopes Unrealised.

It is now almost five years since Ichoufu awoke one morning with the sudden realisation that it was possible that she might soon have a part in this world of rush and enterprise. Several Germans appeared, and the coal mines of this region were exploited; our coal, so we were told, compared well with that of Wales; diamonds were discovered, and a Chinese Kimberley seemed to be a possibility; gold also was found. Moreover we were assured that a railway was to be built within three or four years.

Since that time our ideas of commercial greatness have gradually contracted. Two German syndicates opened headquarters here, but there are not always Germans in charge. The diamond fields are in statu quo; the coal fields are still undeveloped; gold is all that is now receiving the attention of our friends; there are gold washings 45 miles north of the city. But whether it pays or not, no one knows except these subjects of Wilhelm II, and they are remarkably successful in keeping fast hold of all information they have acquired.

We try to find out about the railway, for it is our last hope. We are now told that there is to be no branch from Kaomi, east of Weihsien, to Ichoufu, as at first contemplated; but that the through line from Tientsin to Chinkiang, connecting at Chinanfu with the road now building, will pass through Ichoufu. But till there is something more definite than conjecture, till at any rate we see the surveyors of the new road, we will not suffer our hopes to again master us. We have been disappointed too often.

KIATING, SZECHUAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

13th March.

The German "Szechuan Expedition,"

under Dr. Heinrich Bitz, Consul at Ichang, left here to-day for Chungking. They came by raft from Yachou and seemed well impressed with this part of the country. The natives here took advantage of their inexperience and charged them for boats to Chungking as much as they should have paid for them to Ichang. If in these interior cities, strangers and travellers would feel free to call on the missionaries for help in buying from and bargaining with the natives, they would save money in many cases, and in every case find the missionaries glad to give them the benefit of their better knowledge of prices and customs.

Helping the Destitute.

Rice, which has been selling for double price, is going down a little as a result of the recent rains. The last that has been heard of the money that came to the city early in the fall from the Emperor for famine relief is, that two rich rice merchants have been sent to Chêngtu with it to buy rice for distribution here. The men have not returned; no rice has come and the starving are dying "while they wait."

One of the Missions in the city has opened a rice kitchen where a bowl of rice, with salted turnips to go with it, is sold for three cash to the very poor. Between three and four hundred are helped daily in this way. About twenty thousand destitute men, women and children, have already been helped.

The New Silver Dollar

is going into circulation very slowly. The cash shops are determined to suppress it if possible One of their schemes is to buy them all up and remould them into the ten-tael lumps.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

10th April.

The Russian Evacuation,

which should have occurred on the 8th inst., has apparently been indefinitely postponed, for reasons which have not yet transpired; the Russian flag still waves upon the Customs flagstaff, the revenue goes to swell the credit of the Administration account, the regular drilling of recruits on the open market place, in front of the barracks, is continued every evening, and there is absolutely no indication of any change in existing conditions. It will be easily understood what a paralysing effect this violation of the convention exercises on

the Trade of the Port and Province.

Everything is at a standstill, native merchants being naturally unwilling to enter into contracts which they may be prevented from fulfilling.

No Explanation.

The only reply forthcoming from the local Russian authorities is to the effect that they are without instructions.

According to reports from Moukden the Russian troops evacuated the capital on the 2nd inst., but returned on the 4th stating that the condition of the roads (railroad?) did not allow of travelling, and that they would again attempt the journey on the 8th. The non-arrival of the Viceroy and Taotai to take over charge of this port was at first attributed to the delay caused by this action of the Russian contingent at Moukden, but it is now apparent the hitch in negotiations is not due to local mismanagement and that

we Must Look to Peking

for enlightenment, the affair being of too serious a nature to admit of the trite explanation in re the misinterpretation by minor officials of instructions given.

Gunboats in Port

are H.M.S. Vestal, U.S.S, Wilmington, H.I.R.M.S.S. Bobr and Sivoutch. The German gunboat Iltis arrived on the 4th inst., but left on the 6th inst. for Taku for the purpose of conveying Prince Rupprecht to Shanghai; the absence of a Japanese gunboat at this juncture also furnishes matter for comment.

NORTH-WESTERN SHANTUNG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

3rd April.

Good for the Farmers.

The easy optimism of the average farmer who saw the winter passing with no snow, but thought it might still turn out all right if it should rain, has been amply justified by a week of cloudy weather and two or three days of showers, till the ground is soaked and the wheat green and smiling to a much greater degree than usual.

Official Changes.

It is a common, but not an invariable custom to change the local magistrates soon after the New Year—in some instances just before it. The present incumbents in the counties in this neighbourhood are probably a fair sample of those to be found everywhere. One of them is an 'uncle' of Governor-General Yuan Shih-k'ai, but he has not distinguished himself in any marked way. Another is a Fukien man rejoicing in the strange surname of Sa, which is not to be found among the "Hundred Surnames." The explanation is said to be that he is a descendant of a fragment of the Yuan Dynasty left over six or seven hundred years ago. Another is also a native of the same province now making his first essay in ruling the "northern barbarian." He naturally thinks Shantung rather barren of anything to look at, especially to one coming from the vivid mountains of the south. Still another is a Chihli man whose family has been for some generations in the central provinces, but is now at the mature age of 45 occupying his first office as local magistrate, although he has filled other posts at the provincial capital, and has a clear vision of things as they are. Unfortunately his county is but a poor one, and the difficulties many.

What a Chinese Thinks.

An abstract of a few of his observations in different conversations may be of interest as showing what a level-headed

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Chinese thinks. Asked about the new Western Learning in his region, he pronounces it a hollow sham. Orders are sent him to forward so many candidates to the Provincial College at Chinanfu. Not a youth in his district (of over 500 villages) was willing to go. "Why should we? What shall we get by it?" So he was driven to hire candidates to take the vacant places! There is much inquiry about text-books. None have been recommended, and such scholars as these are all at sea.

Napoleon and Another.

In illustration a case may be mentioned where the theme for the required "short essay" was this: "Make a comparison between the career of Na Po-lun and Pa Wang of Chu." Everybody knew all about "Chu Pa-wang"—no one had ever heard of Napoleon. But from a Mission Chapel a copy of Dr. Richard's "Nineteenth Century" was procured, and the lucky borrowers sailed in to glory and success! It is superfluous to remark that the two historical characters have nothing in common, and that to require a comparison only exhibits the ignorance of the questioner. It is this fatal defect which is making "Western Learning" ridiculous. The present Governor Chou Fu is a progressive man, but his so-called examinations of expectant magistrates (recently mentioned by a Chinanfu correspondent), of whom there are three or four hundred at the capital, are quite useless. A large number of them are called into a great room and seated at tables. Each has "a servant," often a scholar in disguise, who helps his master on the examination paper, or takes his place, no real surveillance being exercised. If the Governor had them a few at a time under his eye (which he might do while receiving formal calls, etc.) this would be obviated.

China's Need

What is the outlook for China? Well, it is not becoming for me to say it, but we need a live Emperor, when everything might go. As it is, nothing is really done, or can be done. The reason that Japan made such great strides was because she got a good Emperor. China might do the same. Good Emperors make good officials. As a rule, the higher an official in China, the less he knows practically. The minor officials have for the most part good sense, but they are utterly helpless. There is no unity and no plan. The Hanlins and Chin-shihs, when they get into office, have no acquaintance with business affairs, and never do anything. If the army had good officers, it would be a good army. In the days of Ch'ien Sung Chinese soldiers went off thousands of *li* (to Persia and to India) and they never were turned or retreated. They would have "lost face" if they had. But in the Japanese war Wu Ta-ch'eng, e.g., first ran away from the enemy, and his soldiers followed. What happened? He was made Governor of Hunan! How can we have a good Chinese army with such conditions.

Interesting History

The trouble about the "Wei-ti" or Grant land. That had started with Yung Le (third Emperor of the Ming, just 500 years ago). He had soldiers gathered from nine provinces, and when his wars were over he settled them on tracts of land that had been abandoned owing to the killing off or flight of the inhabitants. Yung Le was no doubt a usurper, driving out his nephew Chien Hen, who had a real claim to the throne as son of Kung Mi's eldest son. Primogeniture was the law in China then, but the Manchus have altered the custom. The number of persons exterminated when he "swept the north" was not so great as commonly supposed, as all through the Mongol Dynasty preceding the country had been harassed and largely depopulated. It was only in a later reign of the Mings that the proposition was made to the Emperor to have the descendants of these discharged soldiers work the boats on the Canal from the Yangtze to Peking. In this way a levy of a few men was made for the purpose from each "t'un-so." The service has been wholly discontinued since the 4th year of Hsien Feng (1854). The present plan to make the holders buy their land outright, even at 6, 4, and 2 strings per mow, according to quality, all in two and a-half years, is fatuous and unworkable. Within a limit of ten years it might have been done. The Magistrate of Chiyeh-hsien, in the Ts'aochou prefecture, saw the trouble and petitioned Governor Chou to extend the time, and was immediately cashiered for his pains. There was no rising of the people there as reported.

The Boxers?

Yes, ten or eleven years ago, when Yü Hsien was Provincial Judge of Shantung, he had Big Sword men drilling. If he had been here in 1900, it would have been worse for us and better for Shan-i. I had employment in the Chinanfu yamên when Yuan Shih-k'ai received imperative telegrams from Peking telling him to organise and drill the Boxers, and then later messages accused him of planning rebellion because he did not comply. He simply tossed them to one side and said, "This won't last very long." Now he is Governor-General of the Metropolitan province. There will not be any more Boxer rising—it costs too much. All officials, high and low, are on their guard. My county needs a railroad and wind-mills to raise water. Reform in China will not be easy.

SHAOHSING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

16th April.

Honouring the Noah of China.

Nothing of special interest has happened here of late. Some bigwig came down from the North about the end of February to sacrifice at the grave of the Emperor Yu (the Chinese Noah), and the whole body of officials accompanied him there, and assisted at the ceremony. The temple and grave are situated in a very pretty spot about half an hour's walk or boat journey outside the city. The procession left the city before daylight and the ceremony commenced at the first break of dawn. As it was so early (and for other reasons) your correspondent did not assist at the function!

Official Changes.

One of our hsien magistrates has recently been changed, and the new incumbent was very prompt in calling on the foreigners. The other I hear is also to be changed shortly. I am told that the reason of these frequent changes is the great number of expectant officials all waiting, and expecting to be allowed, to try their hand at governing. It would also seem not improbable that the money which changes hands on each appointment may have something to do with it!

I have heard recently

A Most Extraordinary Story,

so incredible that I should not repeat it except that it comes to me from more than one source (heathen), which I believe to be disinterested and reliable. The stories run that the Roman Catholic priest who came to reside here some time last year has given notice to one of his adjoining neighbours that a part of his property and the buildings thereon are claimed by the Mission as belonging to them, and that he must pull down the dividing wall and surrender the premises to the Mission within a specified time. The premises have been in the undisturbed and undisputed possession of the man and his family for generations, both before and since the Mission bought the adjoining property, and he offered to produce his title deeds to the priest, but the offer was declined. I fear if the Roman Catholics persist in their demand, it may lead to trouble for them, and incidentally for us all.

A New School.

I hear that efforts are being made to start a new school for the whole of the eight hsiens falling within the Shaohsingfu. How this can be needed with the Fu college in existence I do not quite understand. A very large monastery inside the city is mentioned as the probable site.

SWATOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Imperial Examiner

has been here, and is gone. His visit was the shortest on record, and the natives give as reasons for this dispatch (1) His laziness and (2) His ability. The latter is probably the correct solution. Among the questions set was one calling for a comparison between the careers of Napoleon and Washington.

Trying for Water.

An attempt has been made to sink an artesian well in the Mission Hospital Compound. Large numbers of Chinese watched the operation, many of them of the better class. The venture is still an experiment as the water produced from a boring of 150 feet is somewhat brackish. But if it should in time freshen, and be sufficient in quantity, the Chinese will go in for such wells in large numbers, as the present water supply of Swatow is precarious costly and bad.

The Church Militant

had an innings the other day when one of its foreign spiritual directors led a band of *catechumenes*, armed with knuckledusters and such-like aids to devotion, into the public market of a neighbouring town, and arrested a man whom he had sued in the district magistrate's Court. The captive was lodged in the sub-prefect's yamên, and subsequently taken over by the district magistrate. Such extraordinary conduct all but provoked a serious riot, as the man captured is a member of a powerful clan and a member also of one of the missions in the place. Clansmen are clansmen, and converts are but human. Even Calvin could not successfully work policing as a function of the Church.

But seriously, this

Highhanded Defiance

of law (all-the-law-there-is) is a danger to the whole church in China; and will bring sure revenge upon those who deprecate its well as upon those who condone it.

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TAIHO, ANHUI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

28th March.

The chief excitement here lately has been the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Barnett on furlough. Mr. Barnett has spent almost eight years in the district and well deserves his furlough. Mrs. Barnett was the first foreign lady to enter the walls of Ingchoufu. The river is very low just now, but they have succeeded in getting a boat to take them all the way to Chinkiang.

Concerning the Mails.

The other day we had a visit from the native inspector of these Northern post-offices. Since last November the runners have been coming in with great irregularity, but we hope that is all past now. We are to have a mail every four days—unless it rains, or is too hot, or too cold—provided the couriers do not get ill, or their feet blistered, or their relatives die. We certainly cannot expect them to keep up to time in such weather as we are having at present. Day after day it drizzles, drizzles, as if it would never stop. Fortunately each runner has a margin of two days. Each man is expected to do the return trip from Lüchoufu and back in fourteen days, and as there are four runners, one leaving every four days, each man only needs to start his second trip on the seventeenth day. So far there is promise of

A Better Harvest

than even last year's, which gave a very fair yield, but of course it is too early to speak yet. A native, when asked the other day, reckoned that 20% of the land about here is now given up to opium.

English as She is Wrote.

After two visits from the official to ask our opinion of the proficiency of the candidate for the principalship of the local school of Western Learning we are afraid it is all to come to nothing. We hear that the applicant is now teaching Chinese; as to what the official is doing I know not. I saw some specimens of the applicant's English which, if not very intelligible, had at least the merit of being mirth-provoking. One or two sentences from his letter to the official I transcribe: "I sojourn place of dependent your, but not yet see you. I am Literati of poverty, fluctuate to at in under jurisdiction Taiho your, albeit ultimately there are none anybody pity to me." One thing in the man's favour is that he seems aware that his English is by no means on a par with his Chinese, and so he concludes his letter thus, "I shall see you after several day, and I will speak to you and my language want soil to ear and eye your." The official appears to have decided that his English won't "soil" any one else's eyes or ears either.

I hear that the "Tsaili Hui" has

Opened a Medicine Shop

next to the Tienchu T'ang, but that few are patronising it; also that a "Ruh Men Sheng Chiao" has been formed in a village 90 li to the north. A short time ago

A "Ucnshu" arrived.

calling for 1,000 men for Chihli, but so far none have been enrolled.

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TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

4th April.

Weather Notes and Prospects.

Last week we were having dark, chilly days with very light showers. These passed away, and for several days past we had had beautiful weather. To-day again the sky is somewhat overcast with a chilly wind. Only the bare surface of the ground has been moistened as yet, and it is to be hoped that sufficient rain may fall to soak in to the depth of several inches; so will the wheat get a good start and the ground be prepared for the spring planting.

Seeds of Trouble.

Those who have been called away into the country by their duties have, in general, found matters quiet, though with more or less of rumour abroad with the consequent feeling of disquietude. There was quite a little commotion a few weeks ago to the north-east, in the neighbourhood of Tsunhua; the Boxers meeting, and practising, some skirmishing between them and the troops, with two or three killed on either side. But for some days nothing has been heard of further trouble. These little spirts of boxerism may be expected here and there so long as the attitude of the Government towards the new spirit of nationalism and reform that is being awakened, remains what it is: so long as Romanism continues its present policy of protecting criminals and interfering with the execution of law. A gentleman recently returned from Northern Shansi reports a case of high-handed action on the part of a priest which came under his notice. In a quarrel stirred up by the Romanists, two or three persons were killed. The murderers were arrested and proved to be members of that church. The priest was at once on hand for their rescue from justice, saying to the official, this amounts to nothing in comparison with the many of my people killed by your people a couple of years ago. The official could do nothing; but the matter did not end there. The priest's horse got loose—wilful carelessness the people said. He demanded that the officials should find and restore the horse. Then the saddle and bridle were missing, and he demanded that these be replaced, which was done, the best in the place being purchased. These the priest would not accept because they were not like those lost, but received a heavy compensation instead. He then demanded the use of the official chair in which to make his visits among his adherents in the villages of that locality before returning to his station, as he could not ride the saddle provided: and his demand had to be granted.

Religious Squabbles.

A few days ago a native preacher of one of the missions reported a case that had just occurred in one of the villages in the district in which he labours. After the troubles of 1900 some temples were given as indemnity. In one of these temple-yards in Chienying village was a shed in which were stones for grinding grain—public property for the use of any one desiring to use it. A man who left the Protestants and joined the Romanists suddenly laid claim to the stones, and with some of his confrères went to pull down the shed and carry away the stones. Several remonstrated, and urged the facts. Among them one of the Protestant members: he was at once seized, beaten and carried off to the Catholic chapel which is in the other man's yard and tied up. His wife went to try and get him out, when she was beaten and some of her hair pulled out. His elder brother then went—he had joined the Romanists—and knocked heads to his co-churchman, and finally effected his brother's release. The man, wife and child left the village and at last accounts had not ventured to return. The villagers finally gave the man some cash for his trumped-up claim on the stones, and a priest had been brought in; but at last reports matters were quiet. The case was referred to the Magistrate, with what result remains to be seen.

A Business Crisis.

Since the beginning of the commendable efforts to get better cash into circulation here, and improve generally the circulating medium, and the business of the place, there has been a good deal of confusion, some unwise interference apparently, and altogether the business situation has been very unsatisfactory. Some of the Chinese have stopped business for the time at least, some have failed, and all are feeling very nervous and anxious as to the immediate prospect. Unless relief comes soon, there is danger of a complete cessation of large business transactions having their centre in this port. It is believed however now, that prospects are looking brighter for a speedy arrangement which will bring relief to the strained situation. Steamers are coming regularly to the bund now, which has not been the case before for several years. The channel is rather narrow, and it is with some difficulty that vessels can pass in places, but it is believed that if we have our usually heavy rains, the channel will widen and there will be less difficulty in negotiating the river.

WUCHANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

16th April.

The Viceroy.

I have not sent you any word about the arrival of the Viceroy from Nanking, because it was necessarily a much less brilliant affair than the departure. It poured with rain, and beyond the soldiers and police (who looked very bedraggled as they returned from their posts) no one went to see the landing.

The Viceroy has not taken over the seals; nor has he been able to attend to any business. He has been very unwell and so has been obliged to keep to the private apartments of the yamên. Of course there are rumours that the sickness is of a diplomatic kind—but these rumours are not true. The Viceroy is suffering considerable pain and inconvenience from a number of boils. As usual, he fights shy of Western doctors. As soon as ever he can bear the journey to the North he will undertake it.

The Clock Tower.

I referred some time ago to the new tower that is replacing the old "Yellow Stork Pavilion." The ambiguity in Chinese between a "Bell Tower" and a "Clock Tower" led to contradictory accounts. When first I heard the name I at once imagined it was to be a "Clock Tower" but so many Chinese confidently contradicted that interpretation of the name, that I accepted the alternative meaning and wrote to you that we were having a useless bell tower erected. However, the work is now nearly complete and it is after all a Clock Tower. There are four faces—but they are too small for such a prominent position. I saw the clock on Tuesday for the first time, and

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it was then about right with Wuchang Meridian time; but on Wednesday it had lost nearly an hour (unless perchance it had in the meantime stopped).

We have, however, adopted the 120th meridian time, (i.e. the same as Shanghai now keeps) and so shot our clocks forward some 20 odd minutes. The clocks were appropriately altered to the new time on the 1st of April. I felt a return of boyhood experiences of that particular day when I reached the Concession just in time to see the shops shut!

Missionary Association.

There was a general meeting of the Hukuang Missionary Association yesterday which ended the business of those "Regulations" which have been brought to the notice of your readers by some of your correspondents.

The total number of votes "For" the resolutions had amounted to 95—there were still only 6 against and 4 others who would only vote "For" on condition that they were amended. The particular amendment desired was proposed and was accepted by 9 votes to 5. That will however reduce the numbers "For," as a small minority will not add their names as subscribing to the Regulations now that they are amended. Still, the 4 conditional votes are captured and also 2 at least of the negative votes.

The Governor as Acting Viceroy has recently issued the China Missionary Association Regulations in proclamation form. The Hukuang Association has particularly requested that this shall not be done with its documents. The matter, it is felt, is better dealt with quietly, as a proclamation on such subjects is easily misunderstood.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokio, 10th April.

Trappist Monastery Burned.

Readers of the "N.-C. Daily News" who read in your columns towards the end of last year a long account of the singular Trappist Monastery at Tobetsu near Hakodate will be sorry to hear that this building and its outhouses have been all consumed by fire. The monks have taken refuge in an orphanage they had built at some distance from the monastery, but they are sadly hampered by the lack of the common conveniences of life; and as the letters that appeared last winter in the "N.-C. Daily News" were the means of procuring them some kind notice and assistance from residents of Shanghai, they are in hopes that this short reference to their disaster will have the same effect.

The Evacuation of Manchuria.

The Japanese are becoming somewhat excited about the evacuation—or rather practical non-evacuation—of Manchuria by the Russians; and there is talk of the Nationalist Party being again called into existence. This party greatly embarrassed the Government about two years ago by its bellicose attitude and its insistence on the immediate settlement of the Manchurian question. It was so convinced, however, that the Anglo-Japanese alliance meant the settlement of that question once and for all that it ostentatiously dissolved in spring last after a big final banquet and lots of self-congratulation. Seeing that the Manchurian question is about as far from settlement now that a year has elapsed since the conclusion of the said alliance as it was before, the members of the defunct association are thinking of resurrecting it.

Meanwhile another somewhat bellicose association which did not dissolve at the happy period in question is now making itself conspicuous. I refer to the Taigai Doshi-Kai (Society of Fellow-Thinkers in Foreign Affairs), which held a meeting in Tokio on the 8th April, and resolved to appeal to Japanese public opinion in order to force Russia out of Manchuria. One of the speakers complained that in spite of Russia's promises about evacuation, all she had done was to cause insignificant movements of troops. The orators were rather fiery as a rule, but the most fiery of all was Professor Tomizu of the Imperial University, who has won quite a reputation for himself as an uncompromising Russophobist. He frankly declared on the present occasion that the Manchurian problem can only be solved by war. The military and naval forces of Japan were, said he, ready for the fray and Japan's financial embarrassment was no draw-back as Russia was in the same plight. Manchuria was necessary to Japan for her surplus population and if Japan now showed the white feather, Corea and China, which were at present wavering between Japan and Russia, would finally throw in their lot with the latter.

Meetings.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce took place on Thursday afternoon at No. 1, Yuenming-yuen Road, Then were present Mr. R. Inglis (Chairman), Messrs. F. Anderson, J. Bandow, H. M. Bevis, C. Broderson, Leslie Cubitt, C. J. Dudgeon, C. Iburg, J. N. Jameson, Henry R. Kinnear, E. S. Little, W. D. Little, A. M. Marshall, E. H. Melbye, G. Meyer, J. L. Scott, L. Van der Stegen, A. Wright, A. A. Zickermann, and Drummond Hay (Secretary).

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the Report and Accounts have been in your hands for some days, and with your permission I will take them as read.

There are several important subjects to bring to the notice of the members of the Chamber. First and foremost is the question of the Conservancy Board for the Huangpu River, which, as mentioned in the Report, has not yet been properly constituted, owing to the dilatory conduct of the Chinese Government who have not yet appointed their special representative, although they were bound to do so in accordance with the terms of the Protocol signed in September 1901. As you are aware, the Board is to consist of 16 Members, the English, French, German, American, Danish, Belgian and Japanese nations being specially represented to act with two members nominated by this Chamber, two by the shipping community, the Chairmen of the English and French Councils, and the Shanghai Taotai, and the Commissioner of Customs. The appointment of the special Chinese delegate was supposed to be in the hands of the Viceroy of Nanking, but I now learn that the Wai-Wu-Pu in Peking insists on the right to make it. I have written in the name of the Chamber to Mr. Conger, the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body, and have received from him the assurance that he and his colleagues were pressing the Wai-Wu-Pu to complete the Board by appointing their nominee, but so far nothing has been done.

In the meantime the condition of the river at Woosung is getting worse day by day, more especially at the Outer Bar, and a determined effort must be made to improve it.

While on the subject of River Conservancy, I would draw the attention of the members to the condition of the entrance to the Soochow Creek, which, in the opinion of many residents, is becoming a menace to the public health. I am at present negotiating with the Nanking Viceroy—the new Viceroy, Wei Kung-tao, who has been presented by the Taotai with a petition to move in the matter, and who is shortly coming to Shanghai to inspect the creek—I am negotiating then through H.E. the Shanghai Taotai with a view to inducing him to subscribe, out of the Government funds, half the cost of taking away the accumulation of mud in front of the Astor House hotel, and the German Consulate, and increasing the size of the present Public Garden with the mud so obtained. If the Viceroy will consent to do this, I think that there will be little doubt that the ratepayers will agree to pay the remaining half, though that is, of course, a matter for the ratepayers to decide. The total estimate of the cost of the work is roughly Tls. 60/70,000. Of course we all well know that the Chinese authorities should do this work themselves entirely, but as they will not, it is a case of compromise.

The rates for Insurance have long been regarded as excessive, more especially on public wharves and godowns, and in my opinion the Home Offices have assumed much too dictatorial a tone, and it is within the bounds of possibility that a large local Company could be formed here to take up a very great percentage of the whole business of the port.

With regard to the revision of the Treaties with China, this Chamber, being an international one, has nothing to do until we learn the opinion of our respective Governments. So far one nation only, viz., Great Britain, has signed a Treaty, about which there is great diversity of opinion among the mercantile community, and it remains to be seen if it will be ratified.

The Pilotage Regulations have again been more than once under discussion, and the Special Committee appointed by the Chamber to discuss them with the Harbour Master, have approved with one or two alterations in the latter's regulations. The Committee had a meeting with the two Consuls appointed by the Consular Body, who seemed inclined to view the proposals with favour, and promised to submit them to a meeting of the Consular Body. This meeting—with the two Consuls and the Harbour Master—took place on the 16th February, and since then we have not heard the result of the Consular meeting.

The system of the Registration of Chops in the piece goods trade has workly fairly satisfactorily so far, and I am pleased to say that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has recently taken steps with a view to co-operating with us. That this will be a benefit to the trade few if any deny.

Mr. Drummond Hay, who has been our Secretary for 13 years, is shortly leaving for home, and Mr. Cubitt has consented to act for us, subject, of course, gentlemen, to your approval. I may mention that Mr. Cubitt has been in charge of the office for the Registration of Chops, and it is in my opinion, and I venture to think it will be in yours, most desirable to combine the two offices. The thanks of the Chamber are due to Mr. Hay for his long service, and in this I feel sure you will all agree with me.

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The question of a Gold Currency for China has been discussed at home and in Hongkong, and although your Committee do not desire to bring forward any special resolution on the subject, there being some diversity of opinion among them, I have been notified that one of the members of the Chamber has a motion to propose, and we shall be very pleased to hear him in due course.

Before concluding I should like to call your attention to one feature which has most adversely influenced the piece goods markets during the year under review. This has been the crippling of business with Tientsin caused by the difficulty attending native finance with that very important outlet. The strain resulting from the distrust prevailing in the ordinary channels of finance has prevented dealers from relieving themselves of a heavy burden of goods accumulated for the usual Spring northern trade, and, at present, the outlook in this direction is most discouraging.

Before moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts the Committee will be glad to hear any remarks that any member of the Chamber may wish to make.

There were no comments from the members and the Chairman moved:—

That the Report and Accounts as published be passed.

Mr. H. R. Kinnear seconded.

The motion was carried.

Mr. F. Anderson—I have much pleasure in proposing that the following gentlemen who have consented to serve on the Committee be elected: Messrs. H. M. Bevis, C. Brodersen, J. Chapsal, W. Drosemeier, C. J. Dudgeon, J. S. Fearon, R. Inglis, H. R. Kinnear, A. Korff, W. D. Little, A. M. Marshall, and A. Wright.

Mr. E. S. Little—I second that.

The motion was carried.

The Chairman—There is one other piece of official business, and that is to elect a Secretary in succession to Mr. Drummond Hay. Mr. Leslie Cubitt has consented to serve and I have much pleasure in proposing that the Chamber accept his services.

Mr. W. D. Little—I have pleasure in seconding.

The motion was carried.

Mr. F. Anderson—I beg to move the following resolution:—

Having in view the fact that silver is subject to violent fluctuations and that China's financial obligations, national and commercial, are now mainly, and in future will probably be entirely, with gold using countries, this Chamber is of opinion that the Treaty Powers should urge the Chinese Government to take the necessary steps without delay to provide for a uniform national coinage, as a first step towards establishing the currency of this country on a gold basis at as early a date as practicable.

At this our annual meeting, we are met to discuss questions affecting the welfare of trade. Of all the important questions which affect the foreign trade of China, there is none which occasions more anxiety to those engaged in trade than the vagaries of exchange: both Chinese and foreigners are daily affected by the uncertainty which constantly hangs over daily exchange quotations, and there can be no doubt that the sudden and violent fluctuations to which we are from time to time subjected, add to the uncertainty and risk of trade, and therefore tend to curtail it; these fluctuations discourage the investment of foreign capital in China, and hinder the development of the country. The uncertainty of exchange makes it impossible to do business on safe lines, and brings an element of gambling into trade, which has in many cases had most unfortunate results. As an instance of how little any opinion about the future of exchange is worth, it may not be inappropriate to quote the following extract from the speech of the Chairman of the leading Bank at its last annual meeting in Hongkong on the 14th February:—

"After remarking that the uncertainty of the silver market had made exchange operations a matter of much difficulty and no little anxiety, he went on to congratulate the Chinese in the North, in the following terms: 'The Chinese have again proved their capabilities as business men and have mostly settled their sterling exchange at the time they ordered their goods, thus insuring them against loss on a falling silver market.'"

No doubt the Chinese did insure themselves against a further decline in silver in the large forward settlements they made in December and January, but what is their position to-day? Very few of them have escaped losses of from 2% to 4% at to-day's rates, and may have to face much heavier losses before their contracts are due; this is at present the result of their efforts to try and insure themselves against loss. Now, gentlemen, I need not waste your time in enlarging upon the instability of silver, but perhaps even at this late hour of the day, it will not be inadvisable to say a few words upon the question of low exchange being beneficial to the export trade of China, as this is one of the fallacies which seem to have some influence still; it is one of those statements which have been repeated here for a generation and it is a belief which seems to die very hard. No proof of its truth is considered necessary by those who believe in it—all that is required is to make the statement, say nothing more, and look as if it were an unanswerable argument. But what is the truth? If this argument, that a tael is still a tael to a Chinaman, means anything at all, it means that silver has not depreciated in the interior of the country, although it has fallen enormously elsewhere; that silver, one of the most transportable commodities, can change its value to any extent in one country without changing its value in another; that it has one value in China, and another and totally different value everywhere else. Such a conclusion is manifestly absurd. There is a world value for all commodities where transport is reasonably cheap, but according to the theorists, silver may lose its value all over the world, and without any special protection retain its former value as soon as it comes within the charmed circle of the Celestial Empire. When the Chinese want to provide for the necessities of their deceased relations in the unseen world, they burn large quantities of imitation sycee made of silver paper, as the spirits are not supposed to know the difference between this paper money and the sycee they were so fond of when they were in the Celestial Empire here below in the flesh, but whatever the spirits of Chinese may believe, amongst the 400 millions of living Chinese it is very improbable that there is one sane man who does not know that silver is much less valuable than it was: we know that copper cash have been steadily debased for years, yet this debased copper cash has risen to a premium of between 20 and 25% as compared with silver, in the last ten years; rice which was formerly $3 to $4 per picul is now $6 to $7 per picul; cotton which was formerly Tls. 9 to Tls. 10 per picul, is now Tls. 19 to Tls. 20, and so on throughout the entire range of commodities; even the coolies in the streets will tell you "just now dollar more cheap."

If the argument means anything, it also means that China, or any other nation, can by simply depreciating its currency enable its producers to compete successfully with the producers of every country whose currency has not depreciated; that by having a depreciated currency China can make money, she can grow rich at the expense of her neighbours. If this is true, does it not occur to you that in this age of keen competition it is extraordinary that other nations do not try this simple expedient: all nations are striving to grow rich and powerful; how is it that one after the other they are all discarding silver: India, Japan, Siam, the Philippines, with the [illegible] in the world [illegible] present advantage, and the States are preparing to follow their example. The plain fact is that this statement is not true, it is a fallacy. Lord Farrer, from whose works I have already quoted, says that it is impossible to imagine a more dangerous and preposterous fallacy.

Probably it is true that wages have not yet been adjusted to the higher prices of commodities—wages always rise more slowly than commodities, and to that extent cost of production may be cheaper in China during the period of transition—but what is the effect of this? The masses of China find that the necessaries of life are becoming steadily dearer: they find it difficult to get a corresponding advance in wages; they have therefore to curtail expenditure, the consuming power of the country is less than it would otherwise be and there is a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction spread throughout the country. The farmers and the merchants recoup themselves by selling their commodities at higher prices, but the poorest of the population, wage earning classes, are the people who feel the effect of the depreciation of the currency most: they have to bear their share of the increased taxation which has to be imposed to meet the additional public burdens, but they find it a hard struggle to increase their incomes. Then those people who say that low exchange stimulates exports, appear to forget that exports are paid for not in gold or silver but in imports. If China exports produce and that produce is not paid for by a corresponding amount of imports, she is a loser by the transaction: a nation like an individual grows rich by receiving, not by paying. As her exports therefore are paid for by her imports, all the advance in price obtained for the former is lost in the higher prices she has to pay for the latter, and as she imports more than she exports, she has been a loser instead of a gainer by the fall in silver.

Perhaps you will bear with me if I read to you the conclusions of Lord Herschell's Committee on this point: the Committee who were appointed to investigate the Indian Currency before the closing of the Mints. They state that:—"An examination of the statistics of exported produce does not appear to afford any substantial foundation for the view that in practice the stimulus of a falling exchange, assuming it to have existed, has had any prevailing effect on the course of trade: on the contrary the progress of the export trade has been less with a rapidly falling than with a steady exchange. Statistics do not show that a falling exchange has had any effect in checking imports." These were the conclusions arrived at in India, after a thorough and exhaustive examination of the subject, and our experience in China tends to furnish additional proof of their soundness.

But it may be said, if these views are correct, and if China imports more than she exports, how does she pay her heavy gold indebtedness for loans and indemnity, nearly all of which is a drain upon her resources with no return. If she has to pay about a million taels, about the equivalent of the annual revenue of Shanghai, every week, how can she liquidate that debt except by increasing her exports? That no doubt is a difficult question to

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answer, but if it is looked into carefully it will probably be found that the export of gold, the expenditure in China of foreign armies, foreign navies and missionaries, the expenditure in China of railway and mining syndicates, remittances of Chinese emigrants from America, the Straits, the Philippines, etc., the expenditure of foreign Powers such as Russia in Manchuria, and lastly the export of silver, are in the aggregate sufficient to adjust the balance.

For instance, it has been estimated that Chinese remittances from California alone amount to about £2,000,000 per annum; the amount of rouble notes which filter down from the North to Shanghai have been estimated at over (by some considerably over) £2,500,000; they are bought [illegible] as remittances from China. The gold shipments from Shanghai alone are over £2,000,000 per annum, whilst [illegible] from the Customs figures [illegible] £1,750,000 of silver was exported [illegible] year, and it is not improbable [illegible] or similar ways China provides for the payment of her national [illegible] and that but for that debt [illegible] becoming rapidly richer. Not only has China had to pay a large additional [illegible] owing to the fall in silver [illegible] of exchange since the [illegible] have been on an average [illegible] below the parity of silver [illegible] in the height of the present [illegible] they were [illegible] below [illegible] extra [illegible] Chinese Government. As far [illegible] concerned it has been equivalent to a [illegible] of the major part [illegible] export duties, while it has proportionately increased the laying down price of imports. Gentlemen, the whole situation in China is filled with uncertainty and perplexity, and one of the elements [illegible] to the feeling of unrest is the instability of the currency. The Government [illegible] know what demands may [illegible] its resources from day to [illegible] know upon what [illegible] operations; the [illegible] fluctuations in exchange make [illegible] to have any [illegible] of safety [illegible] in any commercial transaction [illegible] contracts are altered from day to day by the operations of exchange over [illegible] have made [illegible] in the purchasing power of the [illegible] capital of the country is enormous, and [illegible] still greater. This part [illegible] wealth of the country has disappeared into thin air; wealth is something [illegible] value, the value of a thing is what you can get for it, and you can get much less for a tael or a thousand taels to-day than you could when silver was [illegible] its present value.

Silver, low and depreciated though it [illegible] is becoming scarce; credit, especially in the North of China, is seriously restricted, and we have no prospect of any permanent alleviation of the situation as long as the present state of instability continues. The subject is very difficult and complicated; any one who professes to thoroughly understand this question is probably a man whose opinions should be received with caution; but I cannot but think that [illegible] of such an important question will only add to the confusion which now exists, and that China cannot be wrong in trying to follow the lead of the united wisdom of the whole civilised world, especially as she is practically the only exception to the establishment of a universal single standard, a standard like gold for which demand is constant and steady, not like silver, for which demand is [illegible] and erratic.

The paragraph in the report of the Committee which refers to this question is exceedingly meagre; the settlement of her currency on a sound basis is a vital one for China, both politically and commercially, but in their report the Committee have referred to the drawback on bunker coals at twice the length which they have devoted to the financial problem. I venture to think that if they faithfully represent the commercial opinion of this important centre of trade, they will show a keener interest in the solution of the problem than they appear to have taken, judging by their report and their correspondence. Their suggestion that an International Commission should be appointed to enquire thoroughly into the matter is one which will hardly meet with universal approval. In the first place such a Commission would tend to alarm the Chinese Government, and an international conference is often a clumsy body for deliberative purposes; it would be an excellent body to confirm a decision which had already been arrived at by negotiation, but not to work out the details of a complicated financial scheme. If there [illegible] hope of success, China must [illegible] initiative in trying to [illegible] salvation; alone and [illegible] she may be quite helpless [illegible] plenty of inducement to make a serious attempt to extricate her [illegible] from the confusion into which they have drifted. She will no doubt receive sympathetic assistance from the Powers if they see that she is in earnest; she has already agreed to take one important preliminary step in the establishment of a uniform currency, and therefore I hope you will concur in the terms of this resolution which suggests that the Treaty Powers should urge upon China the advisability of taking preliminary steps to [illegible] currency without further delay.

Mr. E. S. Little: I rise to second the resolution [illegible] before I [illegible] I should like to ask if the Chamber of Commerce is committed to the expression of opinion that an International Commission is [illegible] I [illegible] that opinion.

The Chairman: [illegible] only reply that the report [illegible] unanimously.

Mr. E. S. Little: Then [illegible] committed.

The Chairman: It [illegible] the resolution of Mr. Anderson [illegible] the Chamber will [illegible] the terms of it.

Mr. E. S. Little: Then the report has not committed the Chamber.

The Chairman: No. I referred to the matter in my speech.

Mr. E. S. Little: I should be glad if gentlemen will consider the wording of this resolution. It begins by saying that silver is subject to violent fluctuations; we can all agree to that. It next says that China's financial obligations, national and commercial, are now mainly and in future will probably be entirely with gold-using countries; that again is a fact we are bound to accept, seeing that [illegible] per cent of the trade is already done with gold-using countries, and it looks very likely that in the future it will all be done with gold-using countries, for except, possibly, Mexico and some of the South American republics, there will be no silver-using countries left. Up to this point therefore the resolution deals only with facts about which there can be no difference of opinion. Nor need the next point give us anxiety, that which urged the Chinese Government as quickly as possible to take steps to provide for a uniform national coinage. That is far removed from the point of speculation as far as we are concerned, for China has agreed under her new Treaty with Great Britain to withdraw her provincial mints and put one coinage for the whole empire in their place. That clause then calls for no difference of opinion, and all this resolution notes on this point is that China shall hurry up in carrying out what she has agreed to already. The only debateable thing, therefore, in the resolution is that the currency shall be put upon a gold basis. It seems to me that this resolution deals so much with facts and is so general that it should go thro gh without a single dissentient. We only ask that the currency shall be put on a gold basis as soon as practicable. We cannot possibly differ on the point that a gold basis is a good one for a national coinage. We are all of us citizens of gold-using countries, and we must all agree, therefore, that to put it in general terms, a gold basis is most desirable, and we only ask that it be done in China as soon as practicable. We do not say this year, or next year, or two years hence, but simply let it go forth to the world that in our opinion it should be put on a gold basis as soon as the conditions are favourable and permit of it being carried out. We are not suggesting here anything revolutionary in economics. Every country in the world that amounts to anyt ing is using a gold currency; we only ask that China shall join the great family of nations. There have been examples in the East of countries which were of the same opinion as China, which have been silver-using countries, but which have given up silver and successfully adopted gold. Japan and India were silver-using countries; they have adopted the gold basis and have prospered more than China. I will not say that their prosperity is due altogether to their gold currency, but simply say it is a fact that this has happened. Then there have been the smaller countries Mr. Anderson has already mentioned, Siam, the Philippine Islands, and possibly the Straits Settlements, while Hongkong has it under consideration. I know there are difficulties about making the change and do not wish to minimise them. But we are not concerned with those difficulties nor with the details. They will come later on; but one main point has been touched on. There are gentlemen in the room who no doubt believe the export trade will be interfered with by the alteration in the currency. I had a letter from a gentleman in England with reference to my pamphlet, and this letter remarked that it would be a mistake to advocate a gold currency for that reason. I submit that that opinion, as Mr. Anderson has already shown, is a fallacy. I should like for a moment to refer you to the figures on the Annual Customs Report. I want you to notice that the imports of the present year show an increase of 27 per cent over those of the preceding year, while the exports of last year increased by 25 per cent. The import trade has, therefore, flourished apparently in spite of dropping silver, but we must not be led away. A gentleman told me recently he could sell now as much for 3 taels as he could a few years ago for one tael, but he left out one great consideration. The trade of all countries has sustained an increase; it is not satisfactory to find trade in China the same as it was 10 years ago. Again, the exports are shown to have increased 25 , but Mr. Taylor in his report tells us that silver has fallen 20 . There has been a revision in the scale of duties, and although the number of taels received is much greater, the practical sterling value of the exports was only the same as the year before or possibly a little less. This knocks on the head the argument that low silver will benefit exports; it has not done so hitherto. I want to take my speech out of the range of theory and put it on the practical basis of actual facts. The export trade has nothing whatever to fear from putting the currency on the gold basis. I have in published articles adverted to the fact that gold is the basis of value in this country whether we will or not. A curious fact has come to my attention in the last few days. It is that in the interior the dollar will only exchange for 650 cash as against 800 here, so that the price of things

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in the interior has practically increased. That has nothing to do with the value of silver, for silver as an intermediary is wiped out, and we get the exchange value, I think, as between copper cash and gold. So the export trade has nothing to gain from continuing on a silver basis, but everything from putting it on a gold basis. We should get the advantage of an absolutely stable currency. Every importer knows the difficulty of doing business with the present wildly fluctuating exchange, and it will be to everyone's benefit to have a steady standard basis. I hope no one will bring up the difficulties and details of the question. I am quite ready to argue these, but we are not asked to face them now. We admit that there are difficulties, but China has agreed to a national currency and we only say that that being so, it will be good to do this and put it on a gold basis as soon as possible. (Applause.)

Mr. C. J. Dudgeon—After the speeches by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Little I do not wish to detain the meeting at all, but I should like to emphasise one or two points made by both of them in connection with the theory held in some quarters that low exchange stimulates exports. I confess I have been to some trouble in working out figures of the trade in China for some years and, although I have not these complete as yet, I can give a general summary. Take the import trade for the past 11 years: I have not thought it necessary to go back further in regard to them. My figures show that China has bought in sterling, not less, in the year 1902, as compared with what she bought in sterling in 1892. You will find that China paid out in gold last year 40 per cent more than she did in 1892, and in that period exchange has fallen 40 per cent. There is, therefore, an indication that there is a purchasing power in China, however the extent of which we are inclined too much to overlook. Take the export trade: I have treated that somewhat differently and gone back 20 years, and I have divided my figures into two decades—1882 to 1891 and 1892 to 1901—while I have set out those for 1902 separately. I find in that period of 21 years exchange has fallen 54 per cent, while the increase in the export trade has been about 30 per cent as against, on the import side, an increase for that period of 21 years, of 88 per cent. Therefore it is perfectly plain that the theory that a fall in exchange stimulates exports is an absolute fallacy. It has been proved so in India. What we want is a stable exchange, and I think we shall be wise to accept Mr. Anderson's motion so as to further the movement in that direction. To get a stable exchange is an absolute essential in my opinion for the trade of this Empire. We have seen the most enormous increase in the sterling purchasing power of China, an increase of 88 per cent in 21 years, and on the other side we see that the export trade has only increased by 30 per cent. A stable exchange is what we require and we ought to do everything in our power to bring it about.

The motion was carried unanimously and the meeting ended.

The health and vigour of an individual depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood. When the tissues have been at work, there are thrown into the blood waste products, and if these be not eliminated, but through any cause detained in the blood, they influence nutrition and function and finally produces organic disease."—*The Humanitarian.* In cases of Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, the effects of Clarke's Blood Mixture are marvellous. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutions.

THE SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the above Club took place in the Club pavilion on Friday, the 17th inst., Mr. A. E. Algar in the chair.

The secretary, Mr. W. J. Turnbull, read the notice convening the meeting and also the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.

The Chairman said he did not think it was necessary to read through the report and accounts, but he would like to make a few remarks under the separate headings. He referred to the number of playing and non-playing members, and said that the Club desired to see an increase in the number of playing members.

With regard to the expenditure the Club's fundamental principle was to give as much support as possible with a minimum amount of expenditure. The small credit balance was, under the circumstances, a matter for congratulation. Nothing appeared in the accounts with regard to the loan from the trustees of the Recreation fund. Some years ago the Club paid off something. Of course it was to its interest that it should not pay off this loan. Something, however, should be put aside in case it should be necessary to pay off a portion. The Club took up a somewhat similar position to the Cricket Club, who could, at short notice, pay off the loan. There was a very remote chance of the trustees turning the Club out of the place, but they would probably reconsider such a decision if they were owed money. The Club had been very much more successful at cricket than during the previous year. No prizes had been presented and the Committee on their own responsibility had purchased two medals out of the Club funds which, with the members' approval, would be presented to the two who had gained the highest batting and bowling averages respectively. He (the Chairman) could not emphasise too much the importance of having more members for cricket.

A football club had been formed during the past year and had been very successful.

The Committee regretted the resignation of Mr. Brodie Clarke, to whose foresight and advice the Club owed much. Mr. Brodie Clarke had, on leaving, presented the Club with $50 to be devoted to prizes for the best batting and bowling averages.

As the annual meeting was being held rather late this year the Committee had decided to have the pavilion completely renovated at a cost of about $200. They hoped this action on their part would be approved of. (Loud applause.)

At the suggestion of Mr. J. Stewart the meeting fully discussed the working of the bar, particularly in regard to the non-payment of chits by members.

Finally, on the motion of Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Amner, it was unanimously agreed "that the Committee be empowered to form a by-law, whereby every member who has not paid his bar-chits one month after presention, should be posted."

Mr. J. Lawrence asked for further details of the item Akew, boys' wages, etc. in the accounts.

These were given and Mr. Arthur mentioned incidentally that the Club was completely in Akew's hands as far as the care of the ground is concerned. Akew belonged to the gardeners' guild and if treated, as he thought, unfairly, would not only refuse to work himself but prevent others from doing so.

The Chairman then proposed, Mr. A. Allen seconded, and it was carried unanimously that the Report and Accounts as presented be accepted and passed.

Mr. Campbell proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretary, which was carried with applause.

The Chairman presented the medals for highest batting and bowling averages to Messrs. Turnbull and Wilson respectively. The recipients were greeted with loud applause.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the General Committee during the present year:—

Messrs. A. E. Algar, W. J. Turnbull, K. W. Campbell, H. W. Dowling, T. Currie, A. Arthur, T. Hugall, T. Wallace, G. B. Emerson, and C. R. Tozer.

The Balloting Committee is composed of the following members:—

Capt. Cooke, and Messrs. Cleasby, J. Keenan, D. McAlister, W. R. Parkin, W. Fursman, A. Hanson, C. Hill, W. H. Cooper, S. Wallace, and A. F. Wilson.

Mr. W. J. Turnbull was elected Captain and Mr. T. Wallace vice-Captain of the Cricket Team.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Committee.

THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the shareholders in this Association was held at No. 26, The Bund yesterday evening. There were present Messrs. J. M. Young (Chairman) H. J. Such, J. S. Fearon, and John Treatice (Directors), W. S. Jackson (Secretary), and J. Ambrose, J. Alston, W. B. Bayers, R. M. Campbell, B. A. Clarke, J. Cooper, F. L. Fearon, Frank Gove, D. M. S. Gubbay, J. Liddell, R. Macgregor, J. McKie, W. A. C. Pratt, Gilbert Reid, A. M. Reith, J. P. Roberts, A. Riva, J. F. Rodewald, J. Tulloch, T. Veitch, T. R. Wheelock; Marcus Wolff and Yuen Chong, representing a total of 4,911 shares.

The Chairman—The time advertised for the meeting has arrived and we have a quorum present. I will, therefore, ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting.

Notice read accordingly.

The Chairman—The report and accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1902 having been in your hands for some time will, with your permission, be taken as read. Your Directors consider themselves most fortunate in again being able to present "record" results for the past year's working. The balance at credit of Working Account 1901 and former years amounts to $168,088.60 against $160,217.97 the year before, and the premia earned in 1902 to $822,066.60 against $732,385.50 in 1901, a gratifying increase of $89,680.10. You will have seen from the Report that the Directors recommend that the balance at credit of Working Account 1901 and former years should be disposed of as follows, viz.:—

To payment of a dividend of 20 per cent ($12 per share)...	$ 96,000.00
.. Transfer to Reserve Fund.	20,223.11
.. Balance carried forward ...	51,865.49
	$168,088.60

and I hope this will meet with your approval. Last year, with a smaller amount to dispose of, we devoted $33,098.70 to transfer to Reserve Fund, but are this year proposing to carry forward $51,865.49 against $31,119.07. The explanation lies in the fact that "pending claims" against this account demand a rather larger pro-

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vision than did those of a year ago. However, together with certain salvages expected to be received we have every reason to hope the $51,865.42 proposed to be carried forward will prove ample to meet them. The profit on securities realised in 1902 amounts to $1,776.89, which it is proposed also to transfer to the Reserve Fund, making together $25,000, bringing up the total to $675,000. The Working Account for 12 months ending 31st December, 1902 shows a balance of $491,441.51 as against $456,758.90 the preceding year. Claims paid and the percentage of claims to premia income are very nearly the same as last year, namely, 34.20 per cent against 34.63 per cent. Expenses also have remained about the same ratio, namely 17.80 per cent against 17.75 per cent of the net premia taken. Exchange and Investment Fluctuation Account—the balance has increased from $96,508.57 to $103,530.32. Of the $283,082.28 due by agencies, premia in course of collection, etc., about $258,000 has since been received. Your Directors are satisfied that all the assets of the Association are fully worth what they stand at in the Balance Sheet and that there is ample margin of security on all the properties advanced upon.

I do not propose to occupy your time by dissecting the Balance Sheet, but if any shareholder should desire more detailed information regarding any of the items than has seemed necessary to print, it will be readily afforded him. I would, however, like to draw your attention to the fact that with a paid-up capital of $480,000 and a reserve fund of $650,000 and a total of assets of say $1,898,000 the Association is in a sounder position to-day than it has ever been before capable; but in spite of that your Directors are of opinion that the time has arrived when, owing to our steadily expanding business and to the depreciated value of the dollar, it is advisable to still further strengthen the Association's financial position by a slight increase of the capital, as the fact must not be lost sight of that a number of the Association's agencies are in gold-using countries and a great many of the policies issued in China are made payable in gold. Your Directors are therefore considering the best way of increasing the Association's capital and have it in contemplation to seek your sanction to such a proposal at an extraordinary meeting, of which due notice will of course be given you.

To our regret Mr. Brodie A. Clarke resigned his seat on the Board which he has filled for many years to the advantage of the Association. Mr. John Prentice, I am glad to say, consented to accept Mr. Clarke's place. The Association has also to regret the loss of the services of Mr. Augustus White, who, I am very sorry to say, felt himself obliged through indifferent health to give up the position of auditor which he has so ably and satisfactorily held for the past 21 years. You will join with me, I feel sure, in recording our acknowledgment of Mr. White's long and valuable services and in wishing him a speedy restoration to health. (Applause.) As you have seen from the report the accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Trevor Guerrier, chartered accountant. The appointment of auditor rests entirely with the shareholders. I may say, however, that we asked Mr. Guerrier to undertake the auditing of the accounts now under discussion, because we considered him the best man we could get and we are entirely satisfied with the thorough and careful way in which he has done the work. Mr. Guerrier offers himself for appointment as auditor till the next annual general meeting. In conclusion I have again very great pleasure in acknowledging the services of our secretary and underwriter, Mr. Jackson, and the staff generally (applause). Shortly after our last annual meeting, Mr. Jackson went on a tour of inspection. On arrival in London he found the gentleman who had been our underwriter there for some time had died; it became necessary therefore to appoint a new man and this task he accomplished to our entire satisfaction. During Mr. Jackson's absence Mr. Cumming acted in his place, earning the complete approval of the Board.

Before putting the formal resolution to the meeting passing the report and accounts I shall be very glad to answer any question any shareholder may wish to put, to the best of my ability.

As no-one has any question to put I will propose, and Mr. H. J. Such seconds:—

"That the report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1902, as presented, be accepted and passed."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman proposed, Mr. J. S. Fearon seconded, and it was carried unanimously:—

"That a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent being $12 per share on the paid-up capital of the Association be declared, payable in taels at exchange 73 on the 22nd inst., at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, or at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation to shareholders of record on the 11th April, 1903."

Mr. J. Tulloch proposed, Mr. J. McKie seconded and it was carried:—

"That Mr. James Prentice be elected a Director of the Association and that Messrs. J. M. Young, H. J. Such, J. S. Fearon, and E. B. Skottowe be re-elected Directors of the Association until the next annual general meeting of the shareholders.

Mr. Ambrose proposed, Mr. Cooper seconded and it was carried:—

"That Mr. H. Trevor Guerrier be elected auditor of the Association to serve till the next annual general meeting of the shareholders and that his remuneration be fixed at Tls. 250 per annum."

Mr. W. A. C. Platt:—Before these proceedings terminate, I wish, with your permission, to bring forward a resolution that the figure 3,250 in Article 110 of the Articles of Association be altered to 5,000. Article 110 reads thus: "The remuneration of the Directors, until otherwise prescribed by a general meeting, shall be the yearly sum of $3,250, to be divided among them in proportion to their respective attendances at board meetings during the year, or otherwise as the Board may from time to time decide." My resolution, if adopted, provides that the remuneration of the Directors shall be increased from $3,250 to $5,000. Now gentlemen, as you are all very well aware, there are five directors of this Association and during the 13 years the Association has been incorporated they have received only $650 each. Now that seems to be a very inadequate remuneration when we take into consideration the size of the Company's business and the successful manner in which this business has been carried out for many years past. Moreover, the sum of $3,250 may have been none too small when the Company was first incorporated but since those days the business has increased enormously, and you will agree that it is only fair that the Directors should be paid more now than they were then, when it was in its infancy (applause). I am aware that many companies in Shanghai underpay their Directors, but, I think, you will have seen lately that several of these companies have come to that conclusion, for we have noticed they have been passing resolutions increasing the remuneration of their Directors. I think we should not be behind in recognising the fact that we are not paying our Directors too highly for the time, care and attention, they are devoting to our affairs. I have made enquiries as to what the Directors of other companies in Shanghai are paid and I can assure you, gentlemen, that we are paying our Directors less than other companies of similar size are paying their directors. The increase which I propose is not a large one; it is $5,000 in the aggregate instead of $3,250 and it leaves us as before, that the sum is divisible among the Directors according to their respective attendances at Board meetings. I trust you will agree unanimously to my proposition.

Mr. B. A. Clarke—I have much pleasure, Mr. Chairman, in seconding.

The Chairman—On behalf of my co-directors and myself I thank you very much for the proposition made by Mr. Platt and seconded by Mr. Clarke, which is:—

"That the figure 3,250 in Article 110 of the Association's Articles of Association be altered to 5,000."

The proposition was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—Thank you very much for your kind vote increasing our fees; I have only to say that the dividend warrants will be posted this evening and to thank you for your attendance.

Mr. R. Macgregor—I should like to propose that the bonus of 10 per cent usually awarded to the staff be given this year.

The Chairman—You call it the usual bonus, but the usual amount has been 20 per cent.

Mr. Macgregor—Well then 20 per cent.

Mr. Frank Gove—I second that.

The Chairman put the proposition in the following terms:—

"That the Directors be hereby directed and authorised to pay to the Secretary and staff of the Association a bonus on their salaries of last year and it be left to the Board to decide the amount to be paid, which shall, however, in no case exceed 20 per cent.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman—That concludes the business: thank you for your attendance, gentlemen.

Reports.

THE SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

SEASON 1902.

The Committee have much pleasure in issuing the Annual Report with an Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1902, and are glad to point out a considerable improvement in the financial position of the Club.

Members:—The accounts show that the number of Members who have *paid* their subscriptions are as follows:—Playing 157 and non-playing 76; it will be noted that the Playing Members have decreased, but there is a slightly larger number of non-playing members and compared with last year there is a decrease in the Revenue of $400.

Expenditure:—The expenditure is less than that of the previous year owing to the Committee having exercised the strictest economy.

Bar:—The Bar was leased to the Bar Boy at a rental of Tls. 300, and has been satisfactorily conducted by him.

Gear:—A small quantity of last year's stock is on hand and an indent placed with Messrs Brewer & Co is expected to arrive shortly.

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Cricket:—This last season the Club has been far more successful in the game, as out of 15 Matches played 7 were won, 3 lost and 4 drawn.

As no Prizes were presented for best Batting and Bowling Averages the Committee decided that two Medals should be purchased out of the Club Funds.

The Batting Prize was won by Mr. W. J. Turnbull and the Bowling by Mr. W. E. Wilson.

Tennis:—Only one handicap was played during the Season, which was won by Mr. A. C. Vernieux.

The Lawn Tennis Championship was played on the Club Grounds this year and was won by Mr. N. B. Ramsay for the second time

Lawn Bowls:—The game continues to be very popular with the Members. During the Season 2 "Singles" Handicaps were played, the first of which was for a pair of Lawn Bowls presented by Mr. D. Campbell and was won by Mr. C. Keay, the second Handicap was won by Mr. S. M. Wallace.

A Championship open to all comers was again arranged by the Committee and won by Mr. S. M. Wallace, the runner-up being Mr. D. McAlister, last year's champion.

Football:—It was decided last year to form a football Team and this was arranged by the Committee and has been in every way successful, the percentage of wins being largely in the Club's favour.

The outlay for Fotball Gear, etc., was $62.40 and the income from Subscriptions was $70

It is with great regret that the Committee have to record the resignation of their Chairman, Mr. B. A. Clarke. Mr. A. E. Algar has been elected to the post *pro tem.*

The Committee beg to thank Messrs. T. Wallace and J. C. Quick for kindly auditing the Accounts.

W. J. TURNBULL,
Hon. Secretary.

SHANGHAI, 4th April, 1903.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR SEASON 1902.

Income.	$
To Balance 1901 ...	238.94
.. 131 Members @ $15 each	1,965.00
.. 6 Members $7.50	45.00
.. 76 Hon. Members $6.00	456.00
.. 26 Entrance Fees $10.00	260.00
.. 14 Subscriptions to Football @ $5.00	70.00
.. Bar Boy Rent Tls. 300 @ 75 ...	400.00
.. Entrance Fees Lawn Bowls ...	100.50
.. Entrance Fees Tennis	34.50
.. Locker Account	34.50
.. Interest on Current Account H. K. & S. Bank	7.02
.. One Subscription 1901	15.00
	$3,626.46

Expenditure.	$
By Rent 1902 Tls. 180.00 @ 74.8.	240.64
.. Akew, Boys' Wages, etc.	1,384.25
.. New Gear (Brewer & Co)	383.81
.. Water Rates	60.00
.. Advertising, Printing, etc.	139.33
.. Repairs to Pavilion and General	106.45
.. New Chairs, Jackets, etc	55.83
.. Refreshments	276.54
.. Interest on Loan	127.00
.. Prizes	116.00
.. Sundries	91.74
.. Electric Light	74.16
.. Shroff	40.00
.. Insurance	49.82
.. Coronation Decorations	14.00
.. Football Gear, etc.	62.40
.. Grass Seeds, etc.	25.60
.. Balance	378.89
	$3,626.46

E. & O. E.

Shanghai, 4th April, 1903.

K. W. CAMPBELL,
Hon. Treasurer, S.R.C.

We have compared the Vouchers an Pass Book with the Accounts and find a in order.

T. WALLACE, }
J. C. QUICK. } Auditors.

HALL AND HOLTZ, LIMITED.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

for presentation to the shareholders at the eleventh ordinary general meeting to be held at their premises, 14, Nanking Road, on Saturday, 25th April, 1903, at 11 o'clock a.m.

The Directors herewith submit to the Shareholders the accounts of the Company for the year ended 28th February 1903.

Capital.—In accordance with a Special Resolution passed on the 5th July, 1902, and subsequently confirmed, the Capital of the Company was increased by the creation of 7,000 new shares of $20, of these 399 are unissued.

Profit and Loss Account.—In November last the Directors paid an interim dividend of $2 per share, and there is now a balance of $55,027.05 available for distribution, which the Directors recommend shall be disposed of as follows:—

A final dividend of $2 per share.	$41,202.00	
Write off Fixtures	217.70	
Write off Hankow property	804.88	
Carry forward to New Account	12,802.47	
		$55,027.05

Directors.—Mr. J. D. Clark retires in accordance with the Articles, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.—The accounts have been audited by Mr. Geo D. Scott, who retires, but offers himself for re-election.

Shanghai, 16th April, 1903.

J. D. CLARK.
Chairman.

WORKING ACCOUNT, 28th February, 1903.

Dr.	$	
To Salaries—Foreign and Native	104,063.61	
.. Rent, Taxes, Gas, etc.	14,683.95	
.. Travellers, Branches, Passages, etc.	8,876.27	
.. Printing, Medical, Postage, etc.	3,237.83	
.. Trade Expenses	4,161.72	
.. Interest Account	5,022.00	
.. Fire Insurance	3,910.87	
.. Directors' Fees	1,500.00	
.. Doubtful Debts, Provision for	9,000.00	
.. Auditor's Fee	274.00	
		154,733.25
.. Balance to Profit and Loss Account	65,779.94	
		$220,513.19

Cr.	$
By Gross Profit	220,454.19
.. Transfer Fees	59.00
	$220,513.19

BALANCE SHEET, 28th February, 1903.

Assets.

Dr.	$
To Property Account—	
.. Factory Land and Building	35,000.00
.. Hankow Land and Building	22,894.88
.. Store Fixtures	1,217.70
.. Share, North China Insurance Company, Limited	157.52
.. Mutual Telephone Company, Limited (4)	271.45
.. Cash in hand	8,025.22
.. Insurance unexpired	1,583.46
.. Stock in Trade	497,037.20
.. Sundry Debtors	213,456.81
	$779,554.24

Liabilities.

Cr.	$
By Capital Account, 20,601 Shares	412,020.00
.. Reserve Fund	186,000.18
.. Bills Payable	33,361.78
.. Sundry Creditors	87,616.19
.. Unpaid Dividends	2,712.50
.. Suspense Account	2,816.54
.. Profit and Loss Account	55,027.05
	$779,554.24

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	$
To Interim Dividend paid in November 1902	28,000.00
.. Balance down	55,027.05
	$83,027.05

Cr.	$
By Balance from last account 28th Feb., 1903:—	17,247.11
By Balance of Working Account	65,779.94
	$83,027.05
By Balance	55,027.05

J. D. CLARK, }
W. HAYWARD, } Directors.
H. J. SUCH. }

E. R. PALMER,
Secretary.

I have carefully examined the above statements with the Books of Account of Hall and Holtz, Limited, and, having compared them with the vouchers, I find them correct and in accordance therewith.

GEO. D. SCOTT,
Auditor.

Amusements.

THE BROUGH COMPANY AT THE LYCEUM.

"Lady Huntworth's Experiment" has been given and repeated so recently, and its amusing story and the all-round excellence with which it was presented are so well known here, that a lengthy notice of Thursday night's performance would be a supertinity. Mr. Brough was again the ideal country clergyman, in real life one of the most loveable types our country produces. Mrs. Brough was only too delightful as the lady cook, Miss Vaughan magnificent as the Vicar's imperious sister, Miss Temple delicious as the irrepressible Lucy, and Miss Gillies Brown inimitable as Keziah, with Mr. Walshe as an equally inimitable Gandy. Mr. Lovell is always in his right place as the gallant soldierman: Mr. M McLean added to the general amusement as the very fortunate curate, and Mr. Leslie Victor gave a remarkable study of the despicable Crayll. The whole play was thoroughly enjoyed by a large audience.

"A VILLAGE PRIEST."

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Abbé Dubois	Mr. Brough.
Jean Torquenie	.. Orlando Daly.
Armand D'Arcay	.. W. T. Lovell.
A Captain of Gendarmes	.. McIntyre.
François	.. M. McLean.
Madame D'Arcay	Miss Susie Vaughan.
Comtesse de Tremeillan	Mrs. Brough.
Marguerite de Tremeillan	Miss Brenda Gibson.
Jeanne Torquenie	.. Temple.
Madeleine	.. Gillies Brown.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

NIOBE.

Cast of Characters.

[illegible]

Mr. W. T. Lovell.

[illegible]

Mr. Leslie Victor.

[illegible]

Art Enthusiast .....Mr. Orlando Daly.

Parson Silbeck (a Mere-dean) .....Mr. Percy Walshe.

Beatrice Silbeck (his Daughter) .....Miss Helen Bogle.

Madeline Milton (a Gossip) .....Miss Gillies Brown.

[illegible] .....Mr. H. Higson.

John Dunn (a Shopkeeper) .....Mr. [illegible]

and

Niobe (Mrs. Dunn) .....Mrs. Brough.

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Niobe [illegible] Mrs. Brough made Niobe a delightful ideal of sordidness and ingenuousness. Her conveyed wonder at a system of life so degenerate that women could not walk without walking, and men could not rule in their own households, her pretty surprise at things new and strange, and her naive rebukings of the elder Miss Griffin, were points which Mrs. Brough never failed to make telling. The burden of the play is largely to be borne by the two principals, but the telling out of the incidents was done admirably. Miss Susie Vaughan in Miss Helen Griffin, a part adapted to her peculiar talents and scored heavily as usual; Miss Brenda Gibson was Fenfant terrible to distraction; Miss Temple made a sympathetic and womanly Mrs. Dunn; Miss Helen Bogle had little to do except look charming, which she had no difficulty in achieving; and Miss Gillies Brown made a thoroughly conventional governess. The male members of the company were equally well fitted: Mr. W. T. Lovell as the bored society man-about-town [illegible]; Mr. Leslie Victor, with less to do than usual, as the dandy dude; Mr. Orlando Daly as the art enthusiast, proprietor of and eventual mate for Niobe; Mr. Percy Walshe, as a level-headed merchant; and Mr. Higson as John.

"SOWING THE WIND."

Cast of Characters.

Mr. Parbury (a Widower) ...Mr. Brough.
Mr. Watkin (a Bachelor) ...Mr. McIntyre.
Ned Annesley .....Mr. W. T. Lovell.
Lord Petworth.....Mr. Orlando Daly.
Sir Richard Carstor.....Mr. McLean.
Mr. Deakin (Attorney at Law .....Mr. Percy Walshe.
Glossop (a Barber .....Mr. Fitchett.
Waddon (a Valet) .....Mr. Higson.
Hon. Mrs. Fretwell .....Miss Temple.
Maud Fretwell .....Miss Brenda Gibson.
Betty (a Housekeeper).Miss Helen Bogle.
Rosamund .....Mrs. Brough.

[illegible] Gunning's very powerful play, [illegible] in his own mind, was one of the most successful performances of the Brough Company on both their previous visits to Shanghai, and it is too well-known for a description of the play to be necessary. To [illegible] the play is in parts, it is relieved by many touches of humour and it has a satisfactory ending; and the great merit of it is that it contains two such splendid roles as those of Parbury and Rosamund. Never have we heard more enthusiastic applause in Shanghai than that which followed the magnificent acting of Mr. and Mrs. Brough as the curtain fell on their great scene in the third act. Our sympathies go with the hardly-used Rosamund; and it is a genuine relief to our feelings when we find that in her case all ends well. Mr. McIntyre had his opportunity in the role of the superficially cynical old bachelor Watkin, and he made a great success of it. Mr. Lovell's manly sincerity was well displayed again in the part of Ned Annesley, and Mr. Orlando Daly bore with distinction the disagreeable character of Lord Petworth. Mr. McLean came out in a new light as the rowdy young squire, Sir Richard Carstor; this young actor is to be heartily commended for the earnestness and [illegible] devotion to the varied impersonations he has fallen to his lot in Shanghai. Mr. Percy Walshe made his final appearance in Shanghai, before going on board the tender for Australia, in the part of Mr. Deakin, and the other two small speaking roles were well filled. Miss Temple was as delightful as she always is in the fictitiously youthful part of Mrs. Fretwell, and Miss Brenda Gibson was most amusingly giggleseme as Maud, while Miss Helen Bogle carried the audience with her in her action against Lord Petworth. The opening scene in "Sowing the Wind" is a really beautiful picture, and Rosamund's cottage in the two last acts is charming.

"THE TYRANNY OF TEARS."

Cast of Characters.

Mr. Clement Parbury...Mr. Brough.
George Gunning... .. W. T. Lovell.
Colonel Armytage .... Orlando Daly.
Evans .... McIntyre.
Mrs. Clement Parbury.Miss Temple.
Caroline .... Helen Bogle.
Miss Woodward .....Mrs. Brough

After harrowing our feelings by the melodrama, which threatens at times to be a tragedy, "Sowing the Wind," it is thoughtful of the Broughs to give us a contrast in the pretty comedy by C. Haddon Chambers, "The Tyranny of Tears." Playgoers who were here two years ago will remember how much it was enjoyed then, and how delightfully Miss Grace Noble represented the loving young wife, who has nothing of the tyrant in her disposition, but whose readiness to weep on entirely inadequate grounds does so much to dampen the happiness of herself and the husband who really loves her and is only too anxious to do nothing to bring tears to her eyes. The part of Mrs. Parbury is now taken by Miss Temple, always charming, always intensely sympathetic and who has to constrain her bright nature to enable her to be constantly opening the flood-gates of her eyes at the bidding of imaginary woes. It was, no doubt, a little disturbing to find her husband's handsome typewriter kissing with needless warmth her husband's photograph; but like everything else, this had an explanation, and Mrs. Brough as Miss Woodward gives this explanation with a naturalness that should have disarmed suspicion. At the same time it was no doubt just as well for the future smoothness of relations in the Parbury household—materially a very attractive one as represented on the stage last night—that the pathetic story of Miss Woodward's struggles should melt the heart of the hitherto bachelor Gunning (Mr. Lovell); and also that Mrs. Parbury should have a sensible old father as Colonel Armytage (Mr. Orlando Daly), who belongs to one of the best types of stageland soldiers. The play is practically confined to these five characters, for Evans (Mr. McIntyre) and Caroline (Miss Helen Bogle) have very little to do, and Mr. Chambers is to be congratulated on the production of four such good acts with so few materials. Mr. Brough could not have been better than he was as the patient much-tried husband, while Mr. Lovell's cynicism was so genial that it was quite attractive.

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SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS.

"A" Company's Smoker.

The annual smoking concert given by the membeers of "A" Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was held on Wednesday night at the Drill Hall. A part of the large hall was very prettily draped with flags and curtains and, with the Volunteer Band stationed in the top corner, a large and handsome stage, built for the occasion, with effective scenery, and everyone in the right spirit for enjoyment, the concert went with a swing. There was a large attendance of volunteers and their friends, and among those present were Mr. W. G. Bayne (Chairman of the Municipal Council), the new Commandant (Major Watson), Major Little, Captain G. R. Wingrove, Captain Wedemeyer, and the officers of the different companies of the Corps. Lieutenant G. E. Stewart, the commanding officer of "A" Company, held the post of Chairman with conspicuous ability, and he was well assisted by his brother officers in making everything pass off with success. Captain Wingrove acted as stage manager with his usual skill, and in the discharge of his duties in this direction he had an excellent lieutenant in Sergeant L. S. Hudson. Apart from the formal programme, there was a very interesting little function performed during the evening. This was the presentation by Major Little, on behalf of the officers and men of "A" Company, of a beautiful gold watch to Mr. L. S. Cubitt, who was formerly Lieutenant of the Company. In making the presentation, Major Little spoke of the earnest work done by Mr. Cubitt while he was with the Company, and of the example he set to the Volunteers as an officer whose sense of discipline was always before personal feeling. Mr. Cubitt, who made a short reply of thanks, was loudly cheered, and the whole gathering drank his health with musical honours.

The programme comprised 21 items, each of which was acceptable, though there was not sufficient time to allow of the many encores demanded being responded to. The special features were the physical drill movements of Col.-Sergt. Fearen, Sergt. Hudson, Corpl. Quelch, Corpl. Rutherford, Corpl. Wheen, Privates Foy, Lanning, Quelch, Barry, Goodfellow, A. F. Wheen, F. R. Barry and Moss, very smartly executed; the "Moments in Moonland" by "Les Pierrots," introducing, Solo and Chorus, "The Moon," Violin Solo, Song, "A Mexican Romance," and a Lullaby, "Speak Low"; and a cleverly written sketch by Sergeant Sparke, entitled "S.V.C. 2003," or "The New Drill," descriptive of an imaginary state of things where every soldier is left to do pretty much as he pleases when on the parade ground. In connection with "Moments in Moonland" it should be mentioned that Messrs. Wedemyer, Payn and Van Nierop sang the solos, Master Valenza played the violin, and that the appearance and singing of the Pierrots, and the scenery, which was very apropos to the title of the performance, made an entertainment full of brightness and charm. Songs were contributed by Lieutenant Fleming, Sergeants Hudson and Billings, Privates Biron, Berner, Webster, Kent and Stanion, Musketry Instructor Moore and Messrs. C. H. Ryde and J. H. Teesdale; Corporal C. H. Rutherford danced the sword dance to the mellifluous strains of an infant bagpipe, and sang a Highland song; Mr. W. G. Worcester gave a humorous recitation with happy effect; men from each section of the Company fought mêlées, section one beating section three, two beating four, and, in the final, two beating one; and the band played selections of lively music. After Mr. W. G. Bayne had thanked the members of "A" Company, on behalf of the visitors, for their hospitality, the gathering dispersed.

SPORT.

S.V.C. Signal Company.

The shooting on Monday last was on the whole satisfactory: especially was Private W. Thacher's score a very creditable performance. The thanks of the Company are due to Musketry-Instructor Fog and Private G. R. Mitchell, "A." Co., for their kind and valuable assistance on that occasion. The total scores on four Ranges were:—

Priv. W. Thacher	82	points,	1st Prize.
,, A. Scott	58	,,	2nd ,,
Lce.-Corp. O'Shea	55	,,	3rd ,,
Priv. W. Lunt	52	,,	
Lce.-Cpl. Reid	45	,,	
Cpl. Nazer	39	,,	
Priv. Vanderstegen	34	,,	
,, G. Mayne	24	,,	
,, E. Thacher	24	,,	
Lce.-Cpl. C. Lunt	23	,,	
Priv. Widler	13	,,	

S.V.C.—Reserve Company.

The monthly competition of the above Company was held at the range on the 4th and 5th instant. There were 26 entries and 24 competed. The Company prize—a pair of silver candlesticks—was won by Priv. S. Moutrie with a total of 81 points, and Corpl. L. Plummer won the Handicap Prize, a handsome silver flower vase, presented by Priv. F. L. Marshall.

The following are the seven best scores:—

Competitor.	400 yds.	600 yds.	700 yds.	Tl.
Priv. S. Moutrie	25	25	31	81
,, F. E. Taylor	33	20	27	80
,, H. H Read	30	23	25	78
,, A. H. Brooks	28	22	26	76
,, T. Macdonald	27	20	28	75
,, A. Allen	22	20	30	72
,, H. E. Shadgett	23	19	29	71

After the competition the members had tiffin in the pavilion.

Shanghai Rifle Association.

Under excellent conditions of light and wind the weekly spoon practice of the Shanghai Rifle Association was brought off on Friday, at ranges of 200 and 500 yards. There was, however, a paucity of marksmen with the result that in "A" class no competition was declared, though Gunner Richards had put on 66 out of a possible 70. In "C" class there was no competition at all; while in "B" class, the spoon went to Private C. Hill, who made 67 out of 70. The following are the scores:—

"A" Class.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Gun. Richards	35	31	66
Mr. Kingsmill	30	32	62
,, Watson	32	30	62
Sergt. Mackintosh	33	27	60

"B" Class.

Pte. C. Hill	35	32	67
Insp. Gibson	27	33	60
B.S.M. Mellows	32	27	59
Mr. Lancaster	26	32	58
,, Magstaff	28	30	58
,, Foy	25	29	54
,, Shanstrom	26	25	51
,, Donnelly	28	23	51

Japanese Sports.

The members of the Japanese Company of the S.V.C. got up some very successful athletic sports on Sunday afternoon, on the waste ground near the Ice Works in Yangtsopoo Road. There was a very large attendance of spectators and the Japanese community here turned out in force, indeed it was quite astonishing to see what a large number of Japanese we have among us.

The programme was a most excellent and varied one, containing twenty events. Not only were there runs for the boys from the Japanese school, but the girls were also provided for. The first two contests were 220 yards and 100 yards flat races followed by a football cap and hopping race. The sack race which came next afforded great amusement. Then the boys of the Japanese School had their chance in a flag race. The competitors were blindfolded and had to run a short distance to some flags which were stuck in the ground. The boy who pulled up the largest number won, and some of the youthful competitors tottered under their loads. Damsels from the same school next had a race to themselves and then the members of the Japanese Company tried their hand at flag fetching. The next event in the programme was an ambulance race. Two men were detailed to each stretcher and they had to run a little distance to the spot where the "wounded man" was lying, bandage his head, and carry him to the winning post. The majority of the supposed wounded were forcibly jerked out of their stretchers ere they reached the winning post and had they really got injured heads would probably have succumbed. Then followed a 220 yards flat race and a 1 mile bicycle race. In the obstacle race (for non-members) several competitors got a good ducking at the water jump. The next item, 240 yards uniform (dressing) race was one of the best events of the afternoon. The warriors doffed their coats, haversacks, puttees, water bottles, belts and rifles, which were strewn about at different points round the course. They had to dress themselves in full marching order, load and fire their rifles and get to the winning post as quickly as possible. The Japanese schoolboys then had an egg race, and non-members took part in a lantern race. After spending so much time lighting their lanterns they will probably sympathise with the riesha coolies. The medley obstacle race followed, and then much amusement was caused by the donkey race. Those taking part in it put on quaint costumes, and one moke, which was ultimately the winner showed its disapproval of the proceedings by waltzing round and round, and kicking right and left for about five minutes. The programme concluded with an exhibition of Japanese wrestling in which a sturdy little Jap vanquished about twenty opponents before he was declared the winner.

At the finish the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Mrs. Clock. All who went to the sports were amply repaid for their trouble and the Japanese Company have set the other companies of the S.V.C. a lesson which they might well copy. Mr. Yoshizawa acted as judge, Mr. Noguchi as referee, and Mr. Kanzaki as starter.

Football.

Shanghai Football Club v. H. M. S. Talbot.

The weather was all that could be desired on Saturday last and the ground was also in excellent condition for this match, which was played under Rugby rules. Both sides were well represented, and there was a large attendance of spectators. The Football Club kicked

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[illegible] and almost immediately carried the ball close to their opponents' touch line. A hard struggle ensued, but by the [illegible] play of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] At last Graham [illegible] the ball [illegible]

[illegible]

Shanghai Golf Club.

The following were the scores returned for the "Campbell Shield" played for this week-end:—

	Gross	H'cap.	Net
H. G. Gardner	[illegible]	12	[illegible]
W. W. Cox	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. E. Anton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. S. Moore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Wood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Graham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. C. Dew	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. W. Clements	[illegible]	14	[illegible]
H. M. Gorton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
D. M. Graham	[illegible]	14	[illegible]

The result of the 3rd round in the Championship was as follows:

J. H. McMurtrie beat C. E. Anton ...... 7 up [illegible]

V. H. Lander beat J. Moore ...... [illegible]

W. W. Cox beat J. A. Keogill ...... [illegible]

J. Valentine beat C. S. Moore ...... [illegible]

It should be noted that the semi-final and final heats consist of four rounds of the links.

The semi-final for the Championship and the tie for the Campbell Shield must be played on or before Sunday next.

The Consolation Competition for Members who have entered for at least two competitions during the Season, but who have not won a first prize, will be played next week-end, if the weather permits.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. A clear and healthy complexion produced by using Rowland's Kalydor, the most soothing, healing, curative and refreshing preparation and warranted harmless to the most delicate skin. It prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness, heals Cutaneous Eruptions, Irritation, Stings of Insects, Eczema, Burns, imparts a luxuriant beauty to the complexion, and arrays the neck, hands and arms in matchless whiteness unobtainable by any other means. Ask Stores and Chemists for Rowland's Kalydor, and avoid poisonous imitations.

Correspondence.

THE [illegible] OF UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News."

[illegible] years honourable service. [illegible] French, nor even politely, that [illegible] uniform were not served. I enclose my card and thanking you for insertion.

I am, etc.,

Petty Officer.

17th April.

THE ILL-TREATMENT OF NATIVES BY FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I have read several letters in your columns [illegible] regarding the treatment of [illegible] I ask [illegible] for a little of your valuable space to [illegible]

[illegible]

Now [illegible] your "humane" [illegible]

[illegible]

In the case of the blind man, I consider [illegible] the coolie [illegible] who should certainly have known better than to try to cross a street just in front of a fast-driven trap.

If [illegible] stupid coolies were run [illegible] obstructing the traffic in [illegible] thoroughfare, they might [illegible] learn to use the little sense they are endowed with.

I am, etc.,

Z. Z.

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I have been reading with great interest the subject of "The Illtreatment of Natives by Foreigners." I echo the question put forth by Mr. John W. [illegible] in this morning's issue: "Are we foreigners, in our own Settlement, to be treated with impertinence by any coolie that comes along?"

I will just mention a few of the many occurrences which are happening every day in our Settlement. On several occasions, while walking by the side of friends, I have found a native not content to pass by peaceably, but insist on separating us by crowding himself between and pushing us apart. Again I have often noticed a crowd of natives idling on the foot path, who will not try to move an inch out of the way for ladies or even children to pass.

The abusing of shroffs, I daresay, is very often caused by their own insolence, as one very often hears them demanding more than payment, as the distance is too great, or it will be too much trouble for them to call a second time. There have been cases where a shroff will not take a message from the servant, but coolly come walking into the bedroom with the bill, and will only leave when he sees he is about to get the worst of the affair. The impudence of coolies, houseboys, cooks, etc., is well known by most of the foreigners residing here any length of time. I must admit that when an order is given in English to a servant who does not understand that language, it will be unfair to expect him to carry it out, but the majority of the servants here understand more or less English pertaining to their line of duties. What about an order being told to them in their own language, and still not carried out according to instructions, simply because they insist on having their own way, or their retorting, "that it will be too troublesome." What excuse could one make for such impudence. There will be no need for me to take up space by detailing all the petty thefts, laziness, carelessness, etc., as most of the residents here have had such experiences with the majority of them. Still, I must say that once in a while one does come across a good and trustworthy servant, though such occurrences are rare.

The using of whips on natives does appear rather hard to certain people, but what else could be done when they will not get out of the way of traffic, standing still expecting carriages to go aside for them, or they may be going about leisurely, not taking the heed to warnings given? Every one is fully acquainted with their demands for compensation if they happen to be knocked down, and even if they have escaped unhurt there will be great disturbances made over the accident. Last but not least I must mention about the ricsha coolies, who are never satisfied with the proper regulation fare given to them, and sometimes even go as far as to detain a lady by holding her arm until she gives the amount they demand, which is over and almost double the proper fare. I sincerely trust Messrs. McIntosh and MacG. will take everything into consideration, and think leniently of these foreigners who happen to lose their temper with the natives, who very often aggravate one into a fit of passion. Thanking you for your valuable space.

I am, etc.,

[illegible]

17th April.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, chest, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin all suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by rubbing in this Ointment, aided by proper doses of the Pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box; in truth, anyone who thoroughly masters Holloway's "instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labour of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All bronchial, pulmonary and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable briskness, and much persistence.

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To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Kindly allow me a few words in reply to the two correspondents who have referred, in the two last issues of your paper, to the other side of the subject of the ill-treatment of natives by foreigners. Being a cyclist, I admit the frequent annoyance caused by dilatory, obtuse and obstructive pedestrians. I also do not attempt to defend the conduct referred to in the cases mentioned by your correspondents, but must say, from fully seven-teen years' experience in Shanghai, that such cases are remarkably rare. That such circumstances are unusual says a great deal for the seemly and law-abiding behaviour of the Chinese population.

But your correspondents miss the point, one wrong does not justify another. The Chinese consider such beatings as I referred to as iniquitous. I notice that a native newspaper this morning refers to striking with the whip as being a criminal offence. Even, however, if the Chinese did not so regard such actions it surely is the part of those who beat a higher civilisation to show a good example.

Your correspondents, however, still further miss the point by referring only to coolies. China is not a nation of coolies, although many foreigners seem to think so, and what is particularly objected to is the manner in which respectable residents and strangers from the country are treated or ordered to "get out of the way." As D. MacG. said in his letter the other day, "The blow dealt here in Shanghai may be felt in Kansu or Yunnan."

Seven years ago when a good deal was said about the causes of the Chinese anti-foreign spirit, a Chinese student told in a college paper how in a visit to Shanghai he had been ejected by a foreign lady and gentleman from one of the seats on the foreshore. In those days the Municipal Council indicated by Chinese characters on the backs of the seats what seats could be occupied by respectable Chinese. The peremptory orders to leave the student to point out that he had a right to be there. The only reply was, "I'll have a policeman to turn you out." On his explaining that the characters on the bench indicated that the seat could be occupied by Chinese gentlemen, the order to leave was repeated with the threat: "If you say any more I will throw you into the creek." No wonder that the young man in telling the story said, "If Chinese gentlemen are so treated how great must be the grievances of the lower classes from such men as these."

This is not the time to go into a discussion of racial apathies and antipathies, but sufficient has been said to show the truth of Tom Hood's lines:

"Evil is wrought for want of thought,
As well as want of heart."

I trust there will be a little more thought, and a greater readiness to adopt Charles Reade's maxim: "Put yourself in his place."

I am, etc.,
G. McIntosh.

17th April.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I am so glad and thankful that my letter "A Silly Freak" appeared in your valuable paper last Monday.

You are very kind and just in taking the part of the oppressed.

Now please favour me once more and allow me a small space in your valuable columns that I may express my gratitude to those who have written in our defence, and hope it will result in stopping the ill-treatment of foreigners toward Chinese.

At present most of the Chinese in the Settlement are quite civilised, and they are not much inferior to foreigners.

But about the lower class people who do not respect themselves. I think every country has this kind of people, even in the most civilised nations such as England or America.

But to ill-treat the human race is not only against the law of earthly kingdoms, but also against the law of the Heavenly Kingdom.

I am, etc.,
V. W. Yee.

18th April.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Dear Sir,—I would again thank you to excuse me for intruding upon your most valuable columns. I should like to ask, where has Mr. McIntosh spent his seventeen years' experience, if, as he says, that such cases as impertinence and the use of filthy language "are remarkably rare"? One would think by such a statement that he had spent his seventeen years in the privacy of his own secluded apartments. Moreover, I would like to state that many foreigners do not consider that China as a country is a nation of coolies. There are men now residing in Shanghai and who have come from the country, who not only appreciate foreigners but are most partial to their society, many of them having very little of foreign companies or customs; such men are influential members of the Chinese Guild of Merchants and other Societies.

Foreigners treat any respectable Chinese with these as well as they would their own fellow-countrymen and, moreover, often display their confidence, as will be seen by a glance at walking along the business thoroughfares of Shanghai at noon.

As regards Mr. D. McG.'s statement of whipping a blind man, the gentleman in question merely flicked his whip to attract the attention of the man, in order to convince him that he was doing something wrong. Such occurrences are remarkably "rare," as China and Shanghai especially does not consist entirely of blind men.

"There are none so blind as those that won't see." I sincerely hope that Mr. McIntosh will take the hint quoted in Tom Hood's lines, "Evil is wrought for want of thought," and think before he takes up such a question. Foreigners are not so black as Mr. McIntosh assumes to paint them. Every man has a heart, or where would the many thousands of Chinese have been in the great famine of the Yangtze Valley a few years ago, as many foreigners' pockets were very much lighter by a goodly sum?

Thanking you for inserting this in your valuable columns.

I am, etc.,
John William Murray.

18th April.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Will you allow a cyclist to give his views on the question of the ill-treatment of the Chinese in the Settlement.

I have cycled for a good many years now and for some time used to ride to an office, at which I was employed, in the Strand, every morning. I think everyone will admit that the Strand is about as crowded a thoroughfare as one is likely to come across. Yet I can honestly say that even when riding in it I have never experienced such difficulty as I do every day, even in the less crowded portions of this Model Settlement. The Chinese never seem to look about when they are crossing the roads, and if one rings one's bell, the result is that they get confused and in a large proportion of cases get into, instead of out of, one's way.

No doubt it would seem funny to see a cyclist in Piccadilly, for instance, carrying a cane and using it, but out here it almost seems justifiable. In London one never comes across such pig-headed stupid pedestrians as the average Chinese coolie.

Then with regard to the jostling of Chinese on the pavements, in my opinion they have only themselves to blame in most cases. They slink along, looking neither to the right or left, usually in the middle of and therefore occupying most of the pavement, and when they get pushed rather we have indignant letters appearing on the cruelty of the foreigners to the Chinese.

The only thing to be regretted is that neither pushing, hitting or kindness seem to instil any sense into Chinese coolies' brains. Enclosing my card.

I am, etc.,
A Worried Cyclist.

18th April.

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—With reference to the letters about the treatment of Chinese appearing lately in your esteemed paper I take the liberty to remark, that the views expressed thereto, generally speaking, are too partial.

There is no doubt whatever that always and easily cases can be stated, in which natives give offence in their behaviour, and a just Chinaman will quite agree with us that immediate punishment is a good remedy for that; but taken in all we foreigners sin too much by giving way too quickly to our tempers, and especially guilty are those young gentlemen just arrived from "Home," who think that they are allowed to treat a whole nation constantly in the same way as they perhaps have seen an old hand doing once and under necessary circumstances.

Chinese are unfortunately rather slow, mentally and bodily, and it is exactly this circumstance which always clashes in business and club and especially in the street; only this is their nature and no reason of ours to use abusive language, sticks or whips on all occasions. Under similar conditions we should not treat a foreigner in the same way, mostly from the experience that he hits back and—honourable neighbours—do you not think it unfair to hit anyone, who you know, will not or perhaps is unable to defend himself?

We foreigners know quite well that we ourselves demand an enormous amount of choice treatment, which claim is quite reasonable, but only reasonable if we also pay a similar coin, and no dislike of race ought to have anything to do with the question of manners.

Enclosing my card.

I am, etc.,
H. D.

18th April.

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR.

The only article which really possesses nutritious virtues for stimulating and restoring the hair, is Rowland's Macassar Oil. It removes scurf, harshness, dryness, prevents the hair being injured by illness, and should always be used for children's hair; no other article imparts such a beautiful and dressy appearance to the hair as Rowland's Macassar Oil, and if you have never used it you are strongly advised to procure a bottle without delay and continue using it; also in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

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A SKY-SCRAPER IN THE SETTLEMENT.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Will you kindly grant me space in your columns to pass a few remarks on the proposed construction of a New York 'sky-scraper' in this Settlement. I am surprised that older pen-wielders than myself have not taken the matter up, but probably I am premature.

That the Settlement, to retain its title of 'model,' must move with the times and adopt those improvements offered by latter day science and skill, I quite admit. But is it possible to describe the innovation of sky-scrapers in Shanghai as an improvement? Are we so pressed for house accommodation, either for business purposes or dwellings, that it is necessary to build an eight-storey affair, a veritable beanstalk, on less than three mow of land? I hardly think so. But the question seems to me to be, not, is it necessary? but, can it possibly be done without?

What a Shanghai summer will be like when the Settlement is deprived of its fresh breezes, even now, might be inserted an interrogation mark—air by unsightly 'sky-scrapers' is too dreadful to even contemplate, yet too important not to have the community's serious attention. The intense heat that prevails during the summer months in Shanghai should cause the prohibition of structures in general, over, say, three stories.

The new Astor House building will prove to a number of residents in its vicinity to be a huge screen between them and the summer winds, with decidedly uncomfortable results.

But the propietors of the proposed steel structure to be erected on the Bund, it must be noted, intend giving the community an opportunity to share in the profits derived at the expense of their health and comfort. Generous people!

In conclusion, I would like to make, what seems to me, a most reasonable suggestion; that is, that this 'bean-stalk' syndicate obtain, at entirely its own expense, the services of the New York fire-brigade.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space granted me in your valuable columns, and enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

Bungalow.

18th April, 1903.

CONFUCIAN WORSHIP.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—I should like to call attention to one sentence in Mr. Ku's long letter on the subject of "Christian Missions and Confucian Worship" in your issue of March the 30th.

Mr. Ku writes: "The Shantung authorities—in trying to make a compromise—went as far as they were called upon or warranted when they offered to issue a proclamation to say that the rite was to be regarded as a mere mark of respect."

There seems here to be a dilemma that inevitably involves the Shantung authorities in a dishonest course of action. On the one hand, if Confucian worship is only "a mere mark of respect" it was not an honourable thing to represent the assertion of that fact as a *compromise*. If I were engaged in a controversy with anyone it could never be a "compromise" to state that I am an Englishman or a missionary. It might be a compromise no to *state* either of those facts. But, if the compromise took the form of stating that I was only an Englishman and not a missionary, or only a missionary and not an Englishman, then it would be untruthful. And is not that the kind of compromise that the Shantung authorities offered when they offered to say that the worship was "a mere mark of respect"?

If Mr. Ku had not such an excellent command of English one might have thought that the compromise was really an offer to state merely the fact that the rite was a mark of respect, and to keep in the background the fact that it was more. The essence of the compromise being that Christians whose consciences might forbid them to do more, might perchance acquiesce in a "mere mark of respect." But even such an interpretation does not exhibit Mr. Ku and his friends in an honourable light. Granted that the deceit of performing an act of worship as if it were merely a form of respect would rest on the performers, surely the authorities who make arrangements for such deceit to be practised are no whit better than the men who accept such a compromise?

Mr. Ku writes somewhat loftily about his examination of Christianity. His letter helps us to understand how it is that he has reached the conclusion he has, as to the comparative "moral" force of Christianity and Confucianism. We must allow him that Confucianism is "much better suited" than Christianity for any minds, whether Chinese or "ordinarily educated minds of the people of modern Europe and America," if they wish to practise or defend such things as Mr. Ku tells us the Shantung officials have tried to do.

I am etc.,

Gilbert G. Warren.

Wuchang, 17th April.

Miscellaneous.

IMPERIAL DECREES.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM PEKING.)

(SPECIALLY TRANSLATED FOR THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.")

15th April.

(1) Decree of Empress Dowager to the effect that as Prince Ching has been appointed to the very important post of Grand Councillor, he is to resign the other posts held by him, namely, Minister of the Presence; Chamberlain of the Bordered Yellow Banner Corps of the Imperial Guards; Inspector-General of the Peking Field Force; Captain-General of the Manchu Bordered Yellow Banner Corps; Minister of the Ante-Chamber; Director of the Imperial Hunting Department; Commandant of the Shanpo battalion; Commandant of the Marksmen for Tiger hunts; and Commandant of the Artillery and Musketry Division, as a mark of the Imperial desire to lighten his labours.

(2) Pu Ti-su is appointed Commandant of the Marksmen for Tiger hunts.

(3) Fên Chê is appointed Director of the Imperial Hunting Department.

(4) Prince Na Yen-tu is appointed Minister of the Ante-Chamber.

(5) Duke Tsai Cho is appointed Inspector General of the Peking Field Force.

(6) Pu Hsing is appointed Commandant of the Artillery and Musketry Division.

(7) Prince Pu Lun is appointed Commandant of the Shanpo Battalion.

(8) Prince Na Yen-tu is transferred to the post of Captain General of the Manchu Bordered Yellow Banner Corps and his post of Captain General of the White Mongol Banner Corps is given to Kuei Chun.

(9) Kuei Pin, Prince of Jui, is transferred to the post of Chamberlain of the Bordered Yellow Banner Corps of the Imperial Guards, and his post of Chamberlain of the Yellow Banner Corps of said Guards is given to Prince Su, whose post of Chamberlain of the White Banner Corps of said Guards is given to Prince Tsai Chên.

16th April.

(1) Decree commanding that five persons who presented appeals to the Emperor on the road side to-day to be handed to the Board of Punishments have their cases carefully gone into and reported upon.

(2) Prince Tsai Tao is appointed a Minister of the Inner Palace.

(3) Pu Tien is appointed Inspector General of Forces.

(4) Prince Pu Lun is appointed Inspector of troops accompanying the Court en route.

(5) Shih Shu is appointed Captain General of the Bordered Red Manchu Banner Corps, and his post of Captain General of the Red Banner Mongol Corps is given to Chi Lu.

17th April.

A Feather for Sheng.

(1) Decree of Empress Dowager stating she is very much pleased with the arrangements in the Imperial train which carried her to the Western Mausolea the other day and therefore desires to reward the officers who had charge of them, namely, Hu Yu-fên and Shêng Hsüan-huai (Shêng Kung-pao) who are hereby handed over to the Board for the determination of extraordinary rewards. As for Yang Shih-hsiang, Provincial Judge of Chili, and Wang Jui-kao, Salt Commissioner of the Chang-Lu Circuit, who had charge of the other arrangements in connection with the comfort and security of the Court, they are to be given immediate promotion to the next step of the official ladder, as a mark for the emulation of others.

Note:—This veering of the Court weathercock in Shêng's favour is rumoured to be due to the especially valuable nature of the presents his Excellency took up North with him the other day, and also to the assistance given by the favourite eunuch Li Lien-ying, actuated thereto by the self-interests, jealousy, fear and hate of the latter against Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai, who was the chief author of Shêng's fall and might at any day cause the fall also of that eunuch himself.—Translator.

(2) Ching Li is appointed Lieutenant-General of the Manchu White Banner Corps; Na Tung, Lieutenant-General of the Manchu Blue Banner Corps, and Tsêng Chung of the Hanchun Yellow Banner Corps.

18th April.

(1) Tsên Chun-hsüen, Viceroy of Szechuan, is appointed Acting Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces. He is to proceed at once to his new post and is excused from coming to Peking to ask for instructions. Hsi Liang (Manchu), Viceroy-designate of the Min-Chê provinces, is appointed Acting Viceroy of Szechuan vice Tsên Chun-hsüen. Pending Hsi Liang's arrival at Chêngtu (capital of Szechuan) Ch'ên Chung, Provincial Treasurer of same, is to act as Viceroy pro tem.

(2) Li Hsing-jui, Acting Governor of Kuangtung, is appointed Acting Viceroy of the Min-Chê provinces, and Chang Jên-chun, Governor of Honan, is appointed Acting Governor of Kuangtung. His post of Governor of Honan is giving to Ch'ên Kuei-lung, whose post of Director-General of Rice Transport on the Grand Canal is given to Tê Shou (Manchu), Acting Viceroy of the Two Kuang provinces.

(3) As Na Tung is absent on business of State, his post of Lieutenant-General of the Manchu Blue Banner Corps is given to Chung Hsün pro tem.

20th April.

At the literary competitions for the Chinshih (Doctor) degree, held the other day, we hereby declare the following num-

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ber of successful candidates to have obtained the said degree:— From amongst the Manchus belonging to Tartar garrisons in the various provinces of the Empire, four men; three from Mongolian Banner Corps, and twelve from members of the Hanchun (Chinese) Banner Corps. Chihli province has produced twenty-four new Chinshih: Fêngtien (Lower Manchuria) three: Shantung twenty-one: Shansi ten: Honan, seventeen: Shensi, thirteen: Kansu nine: Kiangsu twenty-four: Anhui sixteen; Chêkiang twenty-three: Kiangsi twenty-two: Hunan thirteen: Hupeh fourteen: Szechuan, fourteen: Fukien twenty: Kuangtung sixteen: Kuangsi thirteen: Yunnan twelve, and Kueichou eleven.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

17th April.

Russians in Manchuria.

The Peking Government have received a dispatch from the Tartar General of Moukden, Fêngtien province (Lower Manchuria). H.E. Tsêng Ch'i, to the effect that the Russian authorities are following the example of the British in raising regiments of Chinese troops in Manchuria to serve as auxiliaries to the Russian garrisons of the three Manchurian provinces of Fêngtien, Kirin, and Heilungchiang. The personnel of the newly raised Chinese regiments mainly consist of squatters from Shantung province. At date of writing (last March) the Russians had, so far, raised a brigade of five regiments from amongst the squatter population of Shatzuko, near Fênghuangchêng, in the vicinity of the Yalu River, Manchurian-Corean borders, and another brigade of four regiments at a place called Fushun not more than twenty-five miles from Moukden city itself. The pay and rations of the Russianised troops are nearly three times more than those earned by the regular Chinese troops and with the exception of the higher officers who are Russians the rest are Chinese. The most curious thing in regard to these new regiments is that the Russians belonging to them are all preparing to dress themselves up exactly like Chinese, so that outsiders will find it difficult in the future to distinguish Russianised regiments from the pure Chinese. "This," remarks Tartar General Tsêng Ch'i in his report, "is what makes me suspicious as to the ultimate motives of the Russians and herein lies the greatest danger to China in regard to her Manchurian possessions." In conclusion, the Tartar General's report states that it is rumoured that Russia intends to raise at least 50,000 Russianised Chinese regiments within the next three years.

18th April.

Prince Ching and Prince Chun.

When the Imperial Court left Peking for the Western Mausolea the other day Prince Ching was left in the capital as quasi-Regent to represent the Imperial Government. So when the late Yung Lu died Prince Ching happened to be in Peking. As soon, however, as the news of Yung Lu's death reached the Empress Dowager at Peking she at once sent for Prince Ching while she commanded Prince Chun, on the other hand, to go to Peking to take Prince Ching's place there. Arrived at Paoting Prince Ching was appointed Grand Councillor and Prince Chun made Comptroller of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung.

Only four officials were specially recommended to the Throne by Viceroy Chang Chih-tung after his recent régime at Nanking, namely, General Yang Chin-lung, Commandant of the Nanking Garrison, and the Taotais Liang Tun-yen (a returned American student), Tao Shen-chia and Shen Pang-hsien. It is also reported that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung still has a strong desire to return to Nanking after his trip to Peking as is shown by the statement that H.E. told his staff of confidential secretaries to remain for the nones in Nanking while he want up North and wait for news from him. Should Viceroy Chang so "work the oracle," and it is just possible he may succeed in his desire, Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao now in Nanking will very likely be sent down South to take over the Two Kuang Viceroyalty and personally operate against the Kuangsi rebels. This is a much more likely thing to happen than Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai's leaving the Chihli Viceroyalty to go to Kuangsi, since, after the death of the late Yung Lu, the Empress Dowager finds herself more dependent than ever upon Yuan for advice.

The Russians in Manchuria.

With reference to the Chinese regiments raised by the Russians in Manchuria mentioned in yesterday's "Notes" it is reported from Newchwang that the native officers are mainly composed of bandit Chiefs while the soldiers are banditti serving under these Chiefs. This is the way Russia is utilising the men whom she finds it difficult to suppress.

20th April.

Russians in Manchuria.

A Northern native dispatch states that there has been of late a continuous flow of Russian troops travelling by train from Harbin to Port Arthur, while another large body has been moving towards the eastern borders of Manchuria, camping in the vicinity of the Yalu River which divides that country from Corea. These warlike movements, it is said, are giving the Chinese Government much food for speculation as they make the rendition of Manchuria by Russia more distant than ever. It is, however, believed that the Russians are preparing for the inevitable struggle for supremacy with the Japanese, a day which high Ministers of the Empress Dowager know to be not far distant.

Hsi Liang.

the notorious reactionary Manchu, who was recently appointed to succeed Viceroy Hsü in the Viceroyalty of the Min-Chê provinces, aware that his past misdeeds are too well-known to the Representatives of the Foreign Powers at Peking to be acceptable to them in his new capacity, secretly memorialised the other day the circumstances to the Empress Dowager asking her to cancel the appointment. This has apparently brought about the batch of new appointments which we translate above, by which Hsi Liang is transferred to the Viceroyship of Szechuan instead. As Szechuan, to the narrow horizon of the Court, is somewhere far out of the way it was apparently thought that Hsi Liang would be able to hide himself from the gaze of the foreigners if he were sent to Chêngtu, hence his latest appointment. But China is not what she was ten years ago and Szechuan province is just as much before the eyes of foreigners as any maritime province. The reactionary proclivities of Hsi Liang will make things more unfavourable than ever for foreign enterprise in Szechuan and it is to be hoped that this appointment of his will be protested against by the Powers whose interests are more closely connected with that province. The best way for the cause of reform and civilisation would be for such reactionaries as Hsi Liang, Ch'ên Kuei-lung, the newly appointed Governor of Honan, and Ch'ên Pih, the present Governor of Peking, to be retired from the public service and prevented for ever from working ill to China.

21st April.

Chinese Merchants in Newchwang,

according to a dispatch from the port, are leaving that place in large numbers owing to the rumours flying around there about threatened hostilities between Japan and Russia. The delay of the latter in handing over the port has also exercised a most disturbing effect and the well-to-do of Newchwang and vicinity are sending away their families in an almost continuous stream.

To Study "Western Learning."

It has been decided to send all the newly-made Chinshih, or Doctors, of this year to the Peking University to study Western Learning during a course of three years, after which those who stand in the front ranks as regards progress in their studies will be appointed district magistrates in the provinces or Board officials in the Capital.

The Crisis in the South.

News has been received from Canton by the local mandarins to the effect that the sympathisers of the Kuangsi rebels in Kuangtung province, who muster very strong in Lienchou, Huichou and Ch'ingchou, have secured a number of successes against the Imperial troops, especially in the last-named prefecture. The Imperialists are now cooped up in their fortified camps and dare not venture out of them for fear of being cut off by roving bands of rebels and it also stated that the inferiority of the arms held by the troops has been responsible in a great measure for their defeats.

22nd April.

The War Scare.

The excitement prevalent during the past few days amongst Chinese merchants in these Settlements regarding rumours of an impending war between Japan and Russia was much increased yesterday by the knowledge that certain merchants who have a considerable trade with Northern ports had received telegrams from their agents in Newchwang and Moukden advising them to stop all shipments to those ports, "as there is no doubt that the Russians are strenuously preparing for a speedy war with Japan."

Viceroy Chang en route North.

A Wuchang dispatch to hand states that Viceroy Chang Chih-tung was to leave that city yesterday for Hankow to take train by the Lu-Han Railway for Paoting. His Excellency was to be accompanied by his Private Secretary, Taotai Liang Tung-yen: Interpreter Mr. Ku Hung-ming: an Inpreter of the Japanese language, three or four other civil officials and four military officers, graduates of one of the Military Academies. There is an impression in mandarin circles in Wuchang that His Excellency may not remain in Peking after all, but no one can say for certain, as it will depend entirely upon a woman's caprice—that of the Empress Dowager.

The Russians in Manchuria.

The "Universal Gazette" has the following, which we translate:—"We learn that the Central Government demanded from the Russian Representative the other day the reason of the non-evacuation of Newchwang by the Russian forces, and received the reply that the delay was due to the large number of foreign men-of-war that had assembled at the time at Newchwang, in consequence of which that port could not be returned as at first agreed upon."

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ANOTHER NARROW ESCAPE OF A PILOT BOAT.

On Friday [illegible] while the pilot schooner Polar Star was [illegible] anchor off the [illegible] was run into by a Norwegian [illegible] only saved from total destruction [illegible] prompt action of the [illegible] schooner, consisting [illegible] crew. It is only a [illegible] of the schooners [illegible] a Japanese steamer [illegible] night, going to the [illegible] and adrift, and the [illegible] a narrow escape from disaster.

These accidents [illegible] of late that some steps should [illegible] secure the safety of the [illegible] of those engaged in [illegible] As things now [illegible] appear to be [illegible] steamers, and in some [illegible] board are in great [illegible]

We understand that [illegible] succeeded in [illegible] of No. 9. The [illegible] belong to one of the [illegible] parties who [illegible] liability at once, but [illegible] Japanese Consul has [illegible] jurisdiction in the matter [illegible] advised that [illegible] China to [illegible] anticipated in the [illegible] steamer.

PRESENTATION TO MR. F. E. TAYLOR.

Mr. F. E. Taylor having been relieved of the Statistical Secretaryship of the Customs, in order that he may devote himself to Treaty Revision, Mr. F. A. Carl coming from Tientsin to take him, the whole staff of the Statistical Department took the opportunity to show their appreciation of the services of the Department by presenting him with a magnificent silver bowl, and the following address, which was read by Mr. W. Hancock, the Acting Assistant Statistical Secretary:—

To F. E. Taylor, Esq.,
Statistical Secretary,
I. M. Customs.

Sir, As you are about to leave this department over which you have presided for so long a period and with such distinction, we desire to place on record our appreciation of the kind and courteous manner in which you have always behaved towards those who have served under you.

We beg therefore to offer with the accompanying piece of plate our best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity.

Shanghai, 18th April, 1908.

Mr. Taylor made a very [illegible] reply in a knowledgment of the [illegible] recognition of what he had done during his tenure of the Secretaryship, and this brought a very pleasant function to a close.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

THE EXPLOSION AT CANTON.

The following account is sent by a correspondent to the "Hongkong Daily Press" [illegible]:

Canton, 11th April.

[illegible] the inhabitants [illegible] were startled by a tremendous explosion. A large volume of smoke was [illegible] in the shape of a balloon [illegible] N.E. of the [illegible] was evident that a powder [illegible] not uncommon [illegible] in China.

[illegible] immediately set out for the [illegible] of the disaster, and on reaching the [illegible] N. we found a continuous string of [illegible] hurrying towards the scene of the [illegible]. After walking about a mile to [illegible] hills, near behind which [illegible] still rising, in defiance of the [illegible] appeared [illegible] carrying blackened beams and [illegible] the roof of a house broken [illegible] and groaning survivor [illegible] and finally several coffins [illegible] on the [illegible] the [illegible] N. [illegible] the city, and [illegible] a sad [illegible].

The village [illegible] was called Yung [illegible] the village called Hoyo [illegible] of [illegible] houses [illegible] bricks [illegible] was still [illegible] the [illegible] a [illegible] than [illegible] who [illegible] the [illegible] were [illegible] the [illegible] was lying, who [illegible] some distance, and was [illegible] a fractured thigh and minor [illegible] A large crowd of Chinese surrounded him, and though he had lain there [illegible] they had not given him so [illegible] drink of water. This was soon [illegible] however, and by dint of [illegible] and were forced [illegible] A German missionary was [illegible] way and back, and probably saved [illegible] he was provided with [illegible]. The Chinese seemed unable to help. It does not occur to them that there [illegible] alleviating suffering which [illegible] any knowledge of surgery, and [illegible] a foreigner [illegible].

Some of the wounded were [illegible] beyond recovery. Twenty-three were [illegible] by Dr. Swan, who arrived at [illegible] of the injured were [illegible] for the force of the [illegible] terrific. A wall, [illegible] ten feet high, which called the magazine, had been cut down as it were with a knife two feet from the ground. Not a leaf remained on any tree within a hundred yards of the place.

The number of the dead is as yet unknown, but is probably not above twenty. The sufferers are receiving the best of attention at Dr. Swan's hospital at Kukfou, where they were conveyed during the night.

THE REVIEW OF THE JAPANESE NAVY.

The great review of the Japanese Navy in Kobe Harbour on Good Friday was a wonderful spectacle, witnessed by thousands of people from every part of Japan. To understand how remarkable has been the growth of the navy, it is necessary to remember that in 1894, before the outbreak of the war with China, the tonnage of all the fighting ships owned by Japan only amounted to 100,000. Since that time, nine years ago, 120,000 tons have been added to the navy, the tonnage now being 220,000, 97,449 of which represents six first-class and two second-class battleships. To secure these ships, which rank with the best in the world, the dockyards of many foreign Powers have been impressed, England having supplied most of them. The review therefore was one of a navy modern in every respect, and it was not surprising that Kobe could not provide accommodation for the countless multitudes of people who flocked to the city to take part in a notable, national event.

The memorable day opened in thick fog which, however, cleared away as the morning wore on. The ships, in accordance with their size, were stationed in long lines, the main lines consisting of battleships, cruisers, and destroyers. Twenty-three torpedo-boats were anchored behind the destroyers, inside the destroyers' line. The foreign warships, H.M.SS. Glory and Ilfenheim, the German cruiser Hansa, the Russian cruiser Askold, the Italian cruiser Calabria, and the French cruiser Pascal, were anchored in a single row, and beyond them were merchantmen and pleasure boats.

At half-past nine o'clock, the Emperor embarked on board a launch for the armoured cruiser Asama Kan, on which he was to make his tour of inspection of the fleet. Upon His Majesty setting foot on board the cruiser the Imperial standard, designed in gold on a red ground, was flown from the masthead and a salute was fired. Little time was occupied by the cruisers Miyako and Chihaya in preparing for the work of escorting the Asama Kan round the fleet, and at half-past ten o'clock a start was made, the fleet firing a royal salute. The first ship passed in review was the Shiki-shima, flying the flag of Admiral Inouye, the Commander-in-chief of the first fleet, then the Miyako, and afterwards the Chihaya. As the Asama Kan passed on between the lines of the fleet, the crew of each ship stood at attention, and each foreign warship flew the Japanese naval ensign at the main. The cruiser Idzumo was the last big ship of the line reviewed, the Asama Kan afterwards entering the line formed by the smaller ships and destroyers, the review concluding at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, when the Imperial ship steamed to her place at the head of the anchorage. Three cheers, started by the men of the cruiser Shiki-shima, were given for the Emperor by the crews of all the ships, producing a wonderful effect. Immediately afterwards the different commanders called to render homage to the Emperor on the Asama Kan and, in the brilliant sunshine, the multi-coloured uniforms worn made a dazzling sight. Before sitting down to lunch, the Emperor addressed the assembled officers, speaking of the growth of the navy, which was necessitated by the increases which were being made in foreign navies, and urging them to make themselves and their men as efficient as possible.

Afterwards the guests of the State were entertained on board the Asama Kan and the Idzumo, Prince Fushimi receiving the visitors on the last-named cruiser. At half-past one o'clock the Emperor returned to the Custom House amid the salutes of the warships, and after resting there until three o'clock he entered his carriage and was driven to the Railway Station, dense crowds of spectators lining the sides of the route and cheering His Majesty at every step of the way.

When dusk fell the whole of Kobe was illuminated, the designs of some of the foreign houses being particularly effective.

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All the warships were outlined in electric light, and the sight from the Bund was one never to be forgotten by the thousands of people who witnessed it.

In the first line of the fleet at the review there were 11 warships of a total tonnage of 135,263, making an average weight per vessel of 12,296 tons. The vessels in the second line numbered 13, with a total tonnage of 50,904, and an average per vessel of over 3,915 tons. In the third line were 13 destroyers, the fourth line consisted of four coast defence ships, and the fifth line of 23 torpedo boats.

The foreign ships present which attracted most attention were the British cruiser Glory, and the Russian cruiser Askold, which possesses five tall funnels. The Glory was anchored close to the old wooden vessel Kongo, with long bowsprit and numerous spars, and the two ships presented a striking and instructive contrast.—Condensed from the "Kobe Herald."

THE ACTIVITY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The following circular, which is published by the China Association at the request of H.M.'s Consul-General, shows that the spirit of the times has at last touched Mr. Gerald Balfour:—

1.—The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is prepared, on application from British firms, to supply, to the best of its ability, lists of traders in various branches of business in different districts abroad. These lists are compiled from directories and other sources of information, but the Branch takes no responsibility with regard either to their accuracy or to the standing of the firms included therein

2.—The Branch cannot entertain any applications from individual traders to be included in the lists supplied to applicants.

3.—Buyers in the Colonies or foreign countries who desire to take advantage of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the purpose of communicating with British manufacturers should apply, stating their requirements, to the following authorities:—

Colonial firms to the High Commissioner of Canada, or the Agent-General of the Colony, as the case may be, or to the Chamber of Commerce of their district.

British firms in foreign countries and foreign firms abroad to His Majesty's Consul, or to the British Chamber of Commerce (if any) in the district.

4.—Should any of the above authorities, in the exercise of their discretion, forward the application to the Board of Trade, with an expression of willingness to answer further inquiries, a notice based on the application may be inserted in the "Board of Trade Journal" if the Editor thinks fit. The Commercial Intelligence Branch, however reserves full power to reject, without reason stated, any notices of this kind, even if forwarded through the channel specified above.

5.—It is clearly to be understood that His Majesty's Consuls and others who may undertake to forward applications of this kind to the Board of Trade, and to act as medium for placing applicants and British manufacturers in communication, do not thereby undertake any responsibility whatever with regard to the standing of any of their correspondents.

THE "MONTHLY REVIEW."

We have before us the January, February, and March issues of the "Monthly Review," published by John Murray. Of the two earlier each opens with an editorial, by Henry Newbolt presumably, in verse; and in each case the topic is the recent discussion of modern poetry. The January squib is fashioned on a famous model, as is sufficiently indicated by its rather overbaroque title of "Le Byron de Nos Jours, or The English Bar and Cross Reviewers." The sally, of which Sir Edward Clarke is the principal victim, tingles with wit from end to end, but we have space, only for the lines summing up his supposed indictment of present day writers:—

"Prisoners, attend! Of Queen Victoria's day
I am the Glory, you are the Decay.
You cannot think like Tennyson deceased,
You do not sing like Browning in the least.
Of Tennyson I sanction every word,
Browning I cut to something like one third;
Though, mind you this, immoral he is not,
Still quite two-thirds I hope will be forgot.
He was to poetry Tom Carlyle—
And that remind—[illegible] Thomas too was vile,
He wrote a life or two, but parts, I'm [illegible],
Compared with other parts are very poor.
Now Nelson—most [illegible] extraordinary—death
In fiction with what people really felt
That proves his genius! Thackeray again
Is so unequal as to cause me pain,
And last of all with History to conclude,
I've read Macaulay and I've heard of Froude.
That Bar, with all deductions, Gentlemen,
Will show that 'now' is not the same as 'then':
If you believe the plaintiff, you'll declare
That English writers are not what they were."

A month later our versifying Editor hazards an explanation and an appeal which while they go to justify the indictment of the critics, allege in the hope that at least one poet of the people may re-establish his endangered reputation. Here is the explanation:—

"Alas! Apollo, it must be confessed
Has lately gone the way of all the rest.
No more I lose upon the far off hills
With song so sane the wild roses of rills.
But in the terms now his art employs
And what he lacks in knowledge gives in noise."

And the appeal is in the following terms:—

O Rudyard, Rudyard, in our hours of ease
(Before the wars you were not hard to please):
You loved a regiment whether fore or aft,
You loved a subaltern, however daft,
You loved the rosy dregs of barrack life,
The amorous colonel and the sergeant's wife,
You sang the land where dawn across the Bay
Comes up to waken queens in Mandalay,
The land where comrades deep by Kabul fared,
And Yellow, brown or white, is Border land,
The secret jungle life of child and beast,
And all the magic of the dreaming East.
These, these we loved with you, and loved still more
The seven seas that break on Britain's shore,
The winds that know her labour and her pride,
And the Long Trail whereon our fathers died.
* * * * *
Return, return! and let us hear again
The ringing cutlass and the deep-sea rain,
The roaring chanty of the shore wind's voice,
Too old to bicker and too strong to cover.
Let us again with hearts serene behold
The easy-wise lessons that we knew of old:
So shall you guide us when the stars are veiled,
And stand among the Lights that never Failed."

There are indications that the vein of Pope and of these other doughty controversialists in heroic couplets, is experiencing a revival, just as the age of pamphleteering appears to be coming round again. In the March issue, at all events, there is another of these witty essays: a dialogue on "The Stock Exchange," between John Bull and the Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour. The writer signs himself Papaline. John Bull is represented as stirring up the Prime Minister to drop the studious, philosopher mood and grapple with the great question of commercial morality: Mr. Balfour is urged to

"Mock Joseph bringing Empire to the Birch:
Slay Morley worn ideologue, lash sinners:
Slay Primrose vax efficient—after dinners:
The daily telegram by Wilhelm sent,
And Roosevelt's bi-monthly accident."

For all the arguments can only bring from the Prime Minister a shrug and a passing on of the task to other shoulders. The Editor, in a footnote, admits that the lines were written before Mr. Balfour's recent pronouncement in the House of Commons, but they are worth preserving. Says the Premier:—

"There is an ancient saw of sense compact
'You cannot make men virtuous by Act.'
Also is the preacher's matter, scarcely relish
Go, kindly to Church and Chapel to combine!
Or rouse the Liberals, a serious few,
And unlike me, perplexed for work to do:
Let virtuous Morley, since his hands are free,
Tay Gladstone's axe upon this Upas-tree,
Or Primrose doff his overcoat and swing
An axe—his own—against th' accursed thing,
Tear an great journal—though I must confess
I do not read them. Why not try the Press?"

Returning to the January number we find a progress of the Durbar, a collection of letters written from before Delhi in 1857 during the siege to George Carnac Barnes, one of the Commissioners to the Punjab at the time. They are now published with editorial explanations by George S. Barnes and in their vivid subdued way throw a grim light on what was perhaps the most critical period in the Mutiny. Three of the writers fell during the siege.

In the following article with its denunciation by Professor Goldwin Smith of sophistication, we seem to find a text on which some of the speakers at the recent Ratepayers' Meeting based their arguments. Says the Professor:

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"We are always told that to provide all children with education is one of the duties of the State. The State is either an abstraction which can have no duties, or it is the Government; and the duties of the Government are those which the community assigns to it. At bottom, in cases like the present, the State is the taxpayer, and if the taxpayer is to be called upon to provide education for the children of other people, he may reasonably ask to be shown that in some way he is getting his money's worth. He will be getting his full money's worth, if a general improvement, in which he shares, can be shown to be the result. The man who casts the burden of educating his children on the community is at all events entitled to no more than a plain education for them, to the three "R's" in effect, with plain work for the girls and perhaps singing, which is conducive to the happiness of the national character, and is a health exercise at the same time. Nor does it appear that the community has any substantial interest in affording more."

Largely an outcome of popular education have come the flood of popular journals, daily and weekly, poured from the printing presses. In an article on "The People and Modern Journalism" (February), Owen M. Green reverses the usual order of cause and effect and argues that the papers today follow rather than lead public opinion.

Among the subjects of political interest the navy and the recent changes in regard to the personnel are discussed in three articles of Julian S. Corbett on "Lord Selborne's Memorandum." The writer's attitude briefly put is that the Admiralty have displayed an admirably firm grip and directness of purpose in attempting to achieve two purposes, which are so intimately connected that the wisdom of tackling them together is evident. These two objects are unity in the body of officers and thoroughness in their education. "Unity, or rather the first necessary stage of it, has been accomplished. It has been accomplished in the teeth of almost inconceivable difficulties and with an effort that must have been in the last degree exhausting. If a sufficiency of energy to do as much for education was not left we cannot reasonably complain. Nevertheless there is no profit in shutting our eyes to the truth. Unity has indeed been brought within our grasp. It is education that has suffered." The sending of officers into dock periodically "to have their brains scraped" is not education, says the writer and, in another place, he inveighs against the short course system, which is a tradition of the Admiralty to be maintained under the new scheme, as "pernicious." The tendency that has existed hitherto to leave everything in the way of education to be done by cramming at Greenwich will be intensified and, in Mr. Corbett's view, the only remedy is that "Greenwich must go." Instead he suggests that the subjects hitherto studied on shore should be studied on board and to give the necessary opportunity he proposes the radical change of practically abolishing harbour watching and making the watch-keepers thus released from "senseless drudgery" available for instructional duty. Another point on which Mr. Corbett insists is that the real responsibility of the captains must be increased.

Mention must also be made of a timely article by W. B. Duffield on "German Policy in South America." The Venezuela imbroglio was a sign of the times which Mr. Duffield seems to read intelligibly. He reminds us of the vast wealth and unpeopled condition of South America—Venezuela for instance is about twice the area of France and has a population of 2½ millions: "Nature has provided it with a superb system of waterways; the Orinoco is only the chief of many rivers which should be utilised for commerce. The Apure is described in one of our own Consular reports as a 'second Nile'. . . Yet the only product of these rich territories is cattle which wander over them in vast but scattered bodies. . . To show the extraordinary fertility of many Venezuelan territories, our Consul points out that a plot in the vicinity of his own house has produced six crops of maize in one year! . . . There is nothing that can strictly be called an industry in Venezuela, yet she could grow her own grain, make her own flour, grow her own wine, burn her own kerosene, make her own leather, and have, besides all this, a surplus for export." Imagine the Italy of Dante's time without the history behind her, without the art and the song, to redeem the ferocities or absurdities of the warfare, and we have the political Venezuela of to-day. Since independence was secured, in less than 50 years, there have been more than 50 revolutions, of which ten have been successful." And so on till as the writer remarks conditions such as these belong properly to Savoy Opera. The present situation, as the Monroe doctrine is commonly understood is to the Germans that "the position taken up by the United States seems one without a parallel in the history of the world. It is its scope, not its novelty, that is startling, for it is as old as the history of all States: it is simply the claim of the strong to preserve certain portions of the earth from appropriation by others until they are ready to use them themselves. Now that the Doctrine has grown to include in its scope, the shores of Asia washed by the Pacific—rather more than half the world, "it may well present itself," argues Mr. Duffield, "as not only an unreasonable check to the development of his own dominions, but also as an obstacle to the spread of civilisation, enlightenment, and progress."

There is another absorbingly interesting political question—the future of the Hapsburg Monarchy—discussed by half a dozen of the leading Austrian politicians but from these we have no space left to quote. Nor can we do justice to a weighty consideration, written primarily by way of criticism, on Mr. Meredith Townsend's recent book, of the old problem of "Asia and Europe." Mr. E. R. Bevan, the writer, points out the anomalies comprised in the popular verdict "O East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet." The essential difference in his view is that the East never had a Renaissance, that the Hellenistic influences which were once felt there as acutely as in Europe have not yet recovered as did those of the West from the barbarian irruption. Perhaps a keynote to an article interesting in every word may be found in the final sentence:—"The East impenetrable to European influence! It seems to me rather that, when we consider how slight the contact of Hellenism with India was and how transitory, we should be astounded that its influence communicated so strong a vibration and reached so far."

Of the purely literary articles in the three issues the first place must undoubtedly be given to a skilful reproduction of the first draft of the "Ode to a Nightingale:" the manuscript of which, after remaining in the possession of friends of the poet, has now just been secured by the Earl of Crewe. The striking thing next to the delicate almost feminine elegance of the handwriting is the fewness of the alterations and the wonderful improvements those few changes made. The two loveliest lines of all, for instance, were originally written:—

"Charm'd the wide casements opening on the foam
Of keeless seas in fairy lands forlorn."

Mr. Lewis Campbell writes pleasantly of his uncle, the poet of "The Pleasures of Hope" in the February number and an ingenious writer has exercised his wits rather ponderously in writing a series of "Reviews of Unwritten Books," e.g. Dr. Johnson's "Carlyle." Mention must be made of a new elegy "Recollections of Solitude" by Mr. Robert Bridges, whose select body of admirers is apparently on the increase; and the commencement of a new serial by an unnamed author has also to be noted.

Law Reports.

H.B.M.'S SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 16th April.

Before F. S. A. Bourne Esq.,
Acting Chief Justice.

Fong Pao-tsin v. Manchester Assurance Co., Palatine Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., and Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.

Judgment.

This is a summons adjourned from Chambers into Court because of the public interest of the question involved. The defendant companies apply that proceedings in this suit should be stayed and that the matter in controversy between the parties should be referred to arbitration in accordance with the provision of the Policies of Insurance.

The arbitration clause of the Policies contained the following stipulation: "the making of an award by such arbitrators, arbitrator or umpire shall (unless the company claim exemption on the ground of fraud) be a condition precedent to any proceedings whatever being taken in any court by the insured or any claim under the policy, and such claim shall then only be for the amount (if any) awarded."

The plaintiff's Counsel contended that the defendants had waived the arbitration clause by their imputations of fraud against the plaintiff. But these imputations, whatever they may have been, the defendants withdrew by their letter of 12th March, 1903, and I can find no authority for the proposition that a charge of fraud once made, a right of action overriding the arbitration clause accrues to the plaintiff and cannot be lost by a subsequent withdrawal by the defendant of such charge. If, failing to find a decided case in his favour, the plaintiff falls back on the general principle that matters criminal are not arbitrable because they are to be punished for the public good (1)—this doctrine does not help him, for there is no existing charge to investigate.

Plaintiff's Counsel further urged that the plaintiff would be greatly prejudiced in bringing his evidence before the arbitrators by the long delay caused by the defendant companies. Certainly the defendants ought not to profit by their own delay, if any, nor by their own mistakes in dealing with this claim, if any; but this is an argument which should be urged before the arbitrators who will no doubt give it its due weight.

I can have no doubt—looking to decided cases (2)—that the Policies now in question make a reference to arbitration a condition precedent of a right of action. The agreement in fact was that the companies should indemnify the insured when and not before two events had happened, namely, first, a loss by fire, and second, in case of difference an award of the arbitrators: until such an award is made no liability arises under the contract. Pro-

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ceedings in this suit must therefore be stayed that the matter may go to arbitration as agreed. In regard to costs, prima facie the defendant companies ought no doubt to get their costs of this application; but after reading the letters that passed between the plaintiff and the defendant companies, the latter making and then withdrawing serious charges against the plaintiff, and the report of the proceedings of August 1902 in the Mixed Court, and after weighing the contention of the plaintiff's counsel that the plaintiff might reasonably hope to be given the opportunity of clearing himself in open Court of the serious charges made against him, I think justice will rather be done if I make no order as to costs.

1 Bev. Ab. Arb. A.
Scott v. Avery (1856) 5 H. L. C. 811.
Trainor v. Phoenix Fire Insurance Co (1892) 26 L. J. N. C. 151.

H.B.M.'S CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

17th April.

Before H. F. King, Esq.,
Acting Assistant Judge.

Toeg and Read v. J. Logan.

Judgment.

In this case the plaintiffs claim from defendant payment of a sum of Mexican dollars ninety-nine, cents ninety-nine ($99.99) damages for non-delivery of 21 shares in the Shanghai Cargo Boat Company, Limited, at the price of Tls. 165 S.S per share.

For the defendant it is submitted:—

1.—That the authority alleged to have been given to sell the shares in question never, in point of fact, given by the defendant to the plaintiffs.

2.—That the plaintiffs have no right of action inasmuch as it was their duty to nominate to the defendant the name of the purchaser.

3.—That the plaintiffs suffered no loss or damage.

As to the first and chief point I have to decide is, whether in my opinion the defendant, Mr. Logan, did actually give Mr. Allan, a clerk in the employ of plaintiffs, Toeg and Read, the plaintiffs, instructions to sell the shares in question. I do not intend to go at length into all the circumstances surrounding the first meeting between Mr. Allan and Mr. Logan at the Marine Engineers' Institute on the evening of 10th March, 1903. The whole question is one of veracity, and of whether I can place credence in the evidence of Mr. Allan or of Mr. Logan. Defendant's counsel has suggested it is a case of a misunderstanding such as often happens in the course of business. But I may say at once that in this suggestion I do not agree. I feel satisfied on the evidence before me that Mr. Logan did give definite order to Mr. Allan to sell the shares in question. Of the grounds upon which I have based my decision as to this particular point, the following are of importance. (1) That Mr. Logan stopped Mr. Allan, whom he knew to be a broker, with whom he was not personally acquainted. (2) That it is unlikely he would have enumerated to Mr. Allan, as he did, the names and numbers of his shares, if he had only wished to acquaint himself with the state of the market, and not to sell. (3) That Mr. Logan had several interviews with Mr. Allan on that day, the 10th of March. (4) That he, of his own accord, stopped Mr. Allan on the Bund the next morning, and told him all the instructions of the previous day were off. That Mr. Allan's statement, made early, in detail, and in a straightforward and convincing manner, bears upon it an impress of truth, which is strengthened when it is contrasted with Mr. Logan's statement and the way in which that statement was made. It appears clear to me that the defendant, having instructed Mr. Allan to sell the shares for him, afterwards saw fit, for reasons of his own, to repudiate the contract. It is immaterial what those reasons were. A feeling of annoyance at not having made as much money by the sale of his shares as he might have done, may possibly, as suggested by plaintiffs' counsel, have had something to do with the course of action adopted by the defendant. In any event, the whole matter would appear to reflect little credit on Mr. Logan. The next point to decide is whether the contract is one required by law to be in writing. The 16th Section (commonly cited as the 17th Section) of the Statute of Frauds (29 Car. 2 c. 3) is repealed by the Sale of Goods Act, 1893 (56 and 57 Vict. c. 71.) By Section 4 (1) of the latter Act, "a contract for the sale of any goods of the value of ten pounds or upwards shall not be enforceable by action unless the buyer shall accept part of the goods so sold, and actually receive the same, or give something in earnest to bind the contract, or in part payment, or unless some note or memorandum in writing of the contract be made and signed by the party to be charged or his agent in that behalf." By Section 62 (1) of the same Act, "'Goods' include all chattels personal other than things in action. . . ." Scrip and shares, however, are things in action. Humble v. Mitchell (1839), 11 A and E 205; Colonial Bank v. Whinney (1886), 11 App. Cas. 426.] By Section 4 of the Statute of Frauds (29 Car. 2 c. 3), "no action shall be brought (4) upon any contract or sale of lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any interest in or concerning them (6) unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought, or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith, or some other person thereunto by him lawfully authorised." But shares in Companies are not an "interest in land" within the meaning of the above Section, except in some few cases where they are such as to give the shareholders an actual interest in real estate. [Humble v. Mitchell, supra.] I hold, therefore, that it is not necessary for the plaintiffs' right to recover the damages claimed that the contract should have been in writing. I have now to decide whether, when the defendant refused to deliver the shares, the plaintiffs acted rightly in obtaining similar shares elsewhere, and carrying out their agreement with the original purchaser. The decision of this point rests on the view taken as to the usage in Shanghai with regard to share transactions of this nature. The cases cited by defendant's Counsel [Ex parte White, L. R. 6 Ch. 397; and Imperial Bank v. London and St. Katherine's Dock Co., 5 Ch. D. 19] do not apply, if it is held that the plaintiffs acted in accordance with the custom obtaining in this market. [Grissell v. Bristowe, L. R. 4 C. P. 36; and Maxted v. Paine, L. R. 6 Ex. 132.] I hold that as a matter of fact, they did so act. They were acting for an undisclosed principal, and rightly felt themselves bound, on Mr. Logan's refusal to carry out his part of the contract, to deliver to the purchaser shares in the Shanghai Cargo Boat Company, Limited, to the number, and at the price originally agreed upon. The desirability—to use no stronger term—of this being the usage in this port with regard to cash transactions in shares would appear to me to be obvious. In the course of the hearing, plaintiffs' counsel referred on several occasions to a case, namely, Toeg and Barff v. Graham, Anderson and Company, decided in this Court by the Chief Justice, Mr. Wilkinson. In that suit, however, bought and sold notes were signed respectively by the plaintiffs and the defendants "for the concerned," that is to say, the plaintiffs and the defendants respectively signed as brokers for undisclosed principals. In the present case the transaction was a cash transaction, and care must, therefore, be taken not to extend Mr. Wilkinson's judgment, nor to read into it anything which was not expressly decided therein. Lastly, I come to the question of damages. The measure of damages for the breach of a contract of sale of shares in not delivering the shares sold is the difference between the contract price and the market price when the contract was broken, allowing the purchaser a reasonable time for the purchase of like shares. [Shaw v. Holland, 15 M. and W. 136; Tempest v. Kilner, supra; and Cockerell v. Van Diemen's Land Company, 18 C. B. 454.] I have, therefore, to satisfy myself that the plaintiffs exercised reasonable diligence in purchasing the shares in question. And here, it seems to me, considerable importance must be attached to the nature of these shares, and the fact that they are not easily procurable, being an investment stock, which does not change hands with any degree of frequency. The contract was made on the 10th of March, broken on the 11th, and the shares were purchased by the plaintiffs on the 14th. The original price was to be Tls. 165, S.S., per share, and, on the morning of the 11th, these particular shares were still quoted at Tls. 165, but, as plaintiffs' Counsel put it, it would not have been advisable for the plaintiffs to go into the market, and shout out that they wanted these shares. No doubt they could have been bought then, but that is not the way shares are bought at a small figure. In support, too, of the view that plaintiffs were not dilatory in purchasing the shares, we have Mr. Read's evidence as to his ineffectual attempt to induce the original purchaser to accept twenty shares in lieu of twenty-one, and thus to avoid the difficulty of obtaining one odd share. I find therefore, that the plaintiffs exercised ordinary prudence in regard to the shares, and purchased them in reasonable time. There will be judgment for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, ninety-nine dollars and ninety-nine cents ($99.99), with costs, fifty dollars ($50.00).

Shanghai, 21st April.

Before H. F. King, Esq.,
Acting Assistant Judge

Chu Kee v. Rachel Braunstein.

Plaintiff claimed $87.50 from the defendant for rent of a house in Chapoo Road.

Defendant said she knew the nature of this claim against her. She acknowledged her liability, but could not pay. If she had the money she would certainly pay. She could not work at present, as she was under the doctor's treatment for an injured arm.

Plaintiff, who understood English, said that he thought defendant had realised Tls. 150 by an auction sale of her effects.

Defendant admitted this, but said she had applied the money to paying off some of her other debts.

His Honour—I don't think it is any good making an order now. If defendant gets any money she must pay the debt. The case will be adjourned until this day month. I will then make the order as I see fit at that time.

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H.B.M'S POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, [illegible]

Before [illegible]
Police Magistrate.

F. Marques was charged [illegible] assaulting native [illegible] the North Station, [illegible] there in the execution [illegible] summons was [illegible] Burke [illegible] Bodenagen.

In the absence of [illegible] Worship dismissed the case.

Shanghai, 17th April.

R. v. Anderson.

J. Anderson, a [illegible] of [illegible] Road, appeared in answer [illegible] for allowing a dog [illegible] along the Maloja Road [illegible] the 9th instant, in contravention of Municipal Notification 1156.

Sikh Constable 202 [illegible] 4.30 p.m. on the day [illegible] on duty in the Maloja Road [illegible] saw a cradle [illegible] He told the cooly [illegible] to take a dog [illegible] that he had [illegible] no notice of [illegible] there [illegible] It was near the [illegible] this happened.

Mr. Anderson [illegible] how this happened [illegible] try and the cooly [illegible] with the bench [illegible] animal would not go [illegible] until we reached [illegible] with a cradle. He had [illegible] way when the policeman [illegible]

His Worship said that he [illegible] if a dog was [illegible] it should have a [illegible] in England.

Inspector Alex [illegible] Municipal Notifications.

His Worship said [illegible] he had [illegible] cheaper in the way of [illegible] dogs.

Witness: Nothing [illegible]

Inspector Alex: Would [illegible] the office of [illegible] mened.

Witness: No.

His Worship: The [illegible] unless [illegible] not stand on the [illegible] I have never [illegible] taken when [illegible] dismissed.

R. v. Lam F. Pereira.

The accused was [illegible] Consular warrant [illegible] his ship, the s.s. [illegible] April 1902.

Detective Kiggel [illegible] the prisoner in [illegible] in the prison [illegible]

His Worship: You [illegible] for being absent [illegible] have to go ashore this time.

Prisoner: No, Sir.

Sentenced to [illegible] days' imprisonment with hard labour [illegible] if sailing [illegible] sentence.

Shanghai, 18th April.

[illegible]

F. Marques appeared in answer to a summons, taken out by the police, charging him with assaulting native constable 337 whilst in the execution of his duty.

The defendant had already appeared and on that occasion was discharged owing to their being no witnesses present.

[illegible] to take said that it was usual [illegible] upon which the [illegible] would be [illegible] to the [illegible]

His Worship: [illegible]

[illegible]

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

[illegible]

Mr. G. F. Curtis [illegible] defendant in Judge [illegible] Mr. G. F. Curtis looked in a [illegible] notice objecting to the Assessors.

His Honour overruled the challenge and [illegible] if either Attorney had any questions [illegible] the Assessors.

[illegible]

Mr. Curtis: [illegible] for the Steamship [illegible] Mr. H. A. Eddy was [illegible] having been [illegible] account was [illegible] defendant's [illegible] in any way [illegible] the [illegible]

Mr. Chas. Edwards, salesman of the [illegible] was called and [illegible] by Mr. Curtis. He [illegible] for the crash. He [illegible] was a partner of Mr. [illegible] Mr. Gold [illegible] English.

Mr. Curtis: And that an account [illegible] Manch[illegible] cover plaintiff's [illegible]

[illegible]

His Honour: [illegible] was [illegible] [illegible] than a [illegible]

Shanghai, 17th April.

[illegible]

[illegible] of Mr. Chas. A. [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] His Honour [illegible]

His Honour: [illegible]

[illegible]

Shanghai, 24th April.

(Before John Goodnow, Esq., Consul-General, Acting Judicially)

U. S. Prosecutor W. J. Alexander.

W. J. Alexander was brought up on a Consular warrant charged with [illegible] various articles from Messrs. H. [illegible] W. K. and Co., W. T. [illegible] and the charge under false pretences [illegible] Harding from the Dr[illegible] on the 17th inst. Accused [illegible] gave various false [illegible] to have stated [illegible] U. S. Transport Burnside [illegible] that he gave the [illegible] because he expected to be [illegible] day [illegible] on that vessel. He admitted [illegible] while drunk.

[illegible]

[illegible] the name of A. Johnson. In the [illegible] prisoner again came in and [illegible] a watch-coat but witness would not [illegible] it. He told the [illegible] round with some [illegible] he had ordered at the same time.

[illegible]

Detective Sergeant McDowell received [illegible] dollars and boots from a second-hand [illegible] Bazaar. He had also discovered [illegible] coat and umbrella obtained [illegible] and some [illegible] which [illegible] had obtained from a Chinaman [illegible] the prices for $24 and [illegible] there for $2 in the Seward Road. The second-hand shopman could not be prosecuted because he had made the prisoner sign his name when buying the goods.

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Prisoner questioned by his Honour, said he had been in Shanghai for about 16 years.

His Honour—Bad place for you, isn't it?

Prisoner—I have never been in trouble before.

Sergeant McDowell said that prisoner had not been brought up before.

A representative from Hall and Holtz stated that the prisoner came into their shop and bought several things, giving an address at 141, Miller Road. He took some of the goods and ordered the rest to be sent. No such address could be found. Accused came in again on the following day. Witness told his assistant that that was the man whose address could not be found. When prisoner heard these words he went away. The second time accused came in he was drunk.

A representative from Messrs. Weeks and Co. said he was not prepared with any evidence. He could only say that accused made some purchases at the store and took them away. He had not yet paid for them. The value of the goods was $11.35. Accused asked to have an account opened and said he was in the employ of the Waterworks, and it was only on the strength of that that witness allowed him to have the goods.

A Chinese witness, who spoke in pidgin English, said that prisoner said he wanted some spoons. Witness showed him some and said the price was $24. He took the spoons and gave 62, Chaoufoong Road, as his address.

Two other firms claimed small amounts for goods purchased.

Sergeant McDowell said that he had recovered $73.50 worth of property out of $105.75 claimed.

The various goods were returned to their original owners.

Sergeant McDowell also stated that directly prisoner heard he was wanted he made arrangements to go to Woosung and in the meanwhile kept in hiding.

His Honour repeated that he did not see any criminal charge. He only saw a credit given without investigation, and he would remand the prisoner till the next day, when he would be brought up for judgment.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULAR COURT.

Shanghai, 20th April.

Before K. MAENSS, Esq., Vice-Consul.

S. M. POLICE v. R. NEUMANN.

R. Neumann was charged with keeping a restaurant and selling liquor at No. 22, Woosung Road, without a license, on the 10th and 12th instant, contrary to Municipal Regulations; and further, with keeping a disorderly house.

In stating the charge for the prosecution, Inspector Bourke said that on two occasions Detective-sergeant McDowell and Detective Kingston visited the house. On the first occasion—the 10th instant—they found six sailors drinking liquor on the premises, and on the 12th instant four sailors and two civilians were found there. The house had been under the observation of the Police for some time, owing to complaints received from the defendant's neighbours. The neighbours complained of fighting going on in the early morning hours and of the noise made by ricsha coolies. It was evident that liquor was sold on the premises from the fact that cards were exhibited in the rooms to the effect that no chits could be accepted. Independent of the Municipal Regulation as regarded the sale of liquor, even if the premises were used as a restaurant or a chop-house, it was necessary that the proprietor should first obtain a license at the rate of $30 per quarter.

The defendant denied that any liquors had been sold on the premises and challenged the prosecution to bring evidence of the sale of liquor.

Inspector Bourke said he had no evidence of the actual sale of liquor, as only German sailors were supplied, but all the circumstances of the case tended to show that liquor was sold on the premises.

Detective-sergeant McDowell, sworn, said that he visited the defendant's house at 4.45 p.m. on the 10th instant and found German sailors there, sitting round a table drinking beer. Again, at 10.30 p.m. on the 12th instant, he again visited the premises and found four sailors and two men in civilian clothes drinking beer. The house was not licensed. Some of defendant's neighbours had complained of the disorderly manner in which the house was conducted, and one of them had complained of being assaulted by defendant's wife on remonstrating about the matter.

The defendant said that he was contractor for the German Navy and had never had any complaints from the ships. If a man gave him an order or bought sausages from him, he thought he had a perfect right to offer the man a drink. He certainly had a notice up that no chits would be accepted, but that was necessary as he had previously lost $400 through the chits of sailors on board the Hansa not having been paid. There was no place in the Settlements where German sailors in uniform were admitted. The English had Shaftesbury House, and the Americans patronised the Naval Club, but his was the only place that Germans could patronise. They came to his house for meals, for which they paid, and he usually gave them a glass of beer with their food.

Detective-sergeant McDowell said that Germans, like sailors of other nationalities, patronised the Astor House Bar, the Naval Club, and other places.

Mr. S. E. Sykes, share-broker, said that he lived close to the defendant's premises. Every night sailors frequented the house and made a noise. On witness complaining, defendant's wife struck him. Witness's children were afraid to pass the house. Until about 12.30 p.m. each night ricshas were coming to and leaving the house, making considerable noise, and there were very often rows outside the house. Drunken sailors were continually entering and leaving the house. All the neighbours would give evidence to the same effect if summoned, but were afraid of the defendant. It was on the 10th instant that defendant's wife struck witness. She called him "A b— y Jew." Had it not been for a Sikh standing by, she would have finished him. She was backed up by a lot of sailors who were drinking inside the house.

The defendant said that this was a dispute between his housekeeper and the last witness, and he had nothing to do with it.

Inspector Bourke said that if necessary he could bring several other witnesses. One was a respectable German gentleman.

Defendant said that the respectable German gentleman was a man who was drunk every day. He (defendant) came to Shanghai without money, but was now a rich man, and could afford to make the sailors a cumshaw of a few glasses of beer. He did not sell liquor. He gave the sailors beer with their meals, and very often the plates and dishes were removed and the glasses of beer were left on the table.

Inspector Bourke said that the defendant had been a considerable source of annoyance to the Police, and was so clever that the Police had not yet been able to catch him actually receiving money for the liquor he sold.

On the charge of selling liquor without a license, the defendant was fined $30, and on the charge of keeping a disorderly house was fined $15, with $18 costs, total $63, or in default, one day's imprisonment for each $5.

The defendant at first stated that he would not pay one cent until evidence was brought to show that he actually sold liquor. Finally, however, he paid the fine and costs, and also voluntarily paid $5 extra to be given to poor sailors.

THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 16th April.

Before Mr. CHANG (Magistrate) and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

Findings Keepings.

A watchman at the New Dock was charged with having in his possession a quantity of cotton yarn, the property of Yung Kee and Co., which was lost in the river from a boat that capsized on the 27th ultimo. A farmer was charged with not reporting to the authorities the finding of two bales of cotton yarn, but instead, selling the same to various people for the sum of $130. A tipao was charged with extorting the sum of $80 from the latter prisoner.

Inspector Mellows, of the River Police, said that a cargo boat capsised on the river on the 27th ultimo and 22 bales of cotton yarn were lost. The owner of the goods heard that a watchman at the New Dock had found one bale. The watchman was questioned and at first denied all knowledge of the matter, but afterwards said that as he found the bale it was his own property. He was told that if he returned the bale he would be paid salvage money, but he refused and was consequently arrested. The second prisoner—the farmer—got two bales and sold them in a native village at Pootung for $130. The tipao heard about the matter and extorted the sum of $80 from the farmer. The story came to the ears of the mandarin and he had the farmer and tipao arrested and handed over to the River Police for trial at the Mixed Court. Boats often capsized on the river at night-time and it was a very difficult matter to recover the lost cargo. In the case of anyone finding cargo and returning it to the owners, the River Police always insisted upon the owners paying at least 10 per cent salvage money to the finder. A foreigner's cook and a loafer were concerned with the watchman in the finding and disposal of one bale, and the farmer's brother was mixed up with the sale of the two bales found by the farmer and had received a share of the profits. The brother was sick and was too ill to be moved, but the mandarin had promised to send him to the Mixed Court for trial when he was well enough to be moved. On board the Police Hulk, the farmer had stated that if he were released on security, he would refund the value of the yarn.

The prisoners were remanded in custody for one week.

Shanghai, 20th April.

Before Mr. WEI (Deputy Magistrate) and Mr. B. GILES (British Assessor).

The Jessfield Road Assault.

Four natives of Jessfield village, two shopkeepers and two farmers, were brought before the Court on remand, in connection with the assault on the Misses Campbell on the Jessfield Road, under circumstances previously reported in these columns.

Inspector Gibson stated that the man with white hair, for whose arrest the case had been adjourned, was lying sick at Jessfield village, and it was said that he was likely to die. The tipao was present in Court and could give evidence as to the man's illness. The doctor's certificate as to the nature of the child's injuries stated that the child was frightened, but no bones were broken. The Inspector asked for a remand, so that if the white-haired man should recover, he might be brought to Court.

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The Assessor said that it would be more satisfactory to have the man in Court, and he would adjourn the hearing of the case until Wednesday. If the man was then able to be moved, he must be brought to the Court, and all other witnesses must then be present.

The case was adjourned accordingly.

An Application for a Rehearing.

Mr. F Ellis applied for a re-opening of the case in which one Sheng Kwei-sung was convicted of uttering a forged bank order on the 26th March, and was sentenced to 300 blows and one month's cangue, on the ground that additional evidence of a material nature was forthcoming.

Judge Lamme appeared for the complainants, the native bankers concerned.

Mr. Ellis reminded the Court that when the case was tried, it was stated that a man named Chow could give a satisfactory explanation of how the defendant came into possession of the forged order, Chow having handed the order to the defendant.

On the Assessor remarking that the matter must be investigated, Mr. Ellis asked that the defendant be released on giving security.

Mr Ellis said that he understood, and Judge Lamme stated, that the complainants had doubts of the defendant being the guilty party and had no objection to his release on giving satisfactory security.

Mr. Chow gave evidence in support of Counsel's statement, and another witness stated that the bank order was origially obtained from a Szechuan travelling agent.

The defendant was released on giving security, and a warrant was ordered to be issued for the arrest of the Szechuan travelling agent.

Shanghai 21st April

Before Mr. Wei (Deputy Magistrate)
and Dr. Barchet (Assessor).

Both Sides at Fault.

A riesha coolie was charged with carelessly and recklessly running a licensed riesha on Kiangse Road on the 20th instant, thereby colliding with and damaging a carriage to the extent of $14, and also causing the occupant of the riesha to be thrown out on to the road and damaging his clothing to the extent of $5.

Foreign P.C. 46 said that about 9 a.m. on Monday morning the riesha and carriage were both coming along the Kiangse Road from North to South. The carriage was being driven slowly, when the riesha ran right across it, and a collision occurred. The carriage was damaged, the riesha was smashed up, and the occupant of the latter was thrown out on to the road. The occupant of the riesha was Mr. Trueman's shroff, whose clothing was damaged to the extent of $5.

Native P.C. 370 and the mafoo having given evidence,

Mr. Trueman said that he heard the crash caused by the collision and looked out of the store window. He saw the riesha smashed up and the shroff lying in the road. He thought at first that the pony had bolted.

The Assessor said that the statements for the prosecution and defence were conflicting. It appeared that the riesha crossed directly in front of the carriage, but the mafoo could not hold his pony in.

Mr. Trueman said that the riesha was going to the back gate of Messrs. Weeks and Co., and passed right in front of the carriage. The policeman on duty there at the time could best describe the accident.

Native P.C. 370 said that both sides were at fault. Had either party paid a little more attention, no accident would have occurred.

Mr. Trueman said that from what he saw and heard he would say that the carriage was being driven at a very fast rate. The riesha was crossing the road for a specific purpose—to reach the gate of Messrs. Weeks and Co.—and was not meandering. The shroff was anxious to obtain compensation for the damage to his clothing.

At this stage it transpired, on the evidence of the shroff, that the prisoner was not the coolie in charge of the riesha at the time of the accident. Little notice was taken of this, however, and the case was continued and the prisoner punished.

The mafoo was fined $5, the fine to go to the shroff as compensation, and the riesha coolie was sentenced to 3 days' imprisonment as a warning.

UNCLAIMED TREASURES.

There is no lack of treasures in the world; the trouble is that they are all claimed: or if indeed there be any unclaimed (and surely there must be some such), they are so difficult to find that for the rank and file of mankind they might as well be among the claimed treasures, or not exist at all. That was a delightful compliment which Charles Reade paid to old maids when he called them unclaimed treasures. Because a thing is unclaimed or rejected by no means implies its worthlessness. A goodly proportion of the master-pieces of literature have been rejected by publishers. Thackeray's incomparable Vanity Fair among the number. The only positive proof of anything being a treasure is it having stood the time test. For thousands of years gold has everywhere been regarded as valuable, and people never seemed less inclined to go back on that opinion than they do to-day. For thirty-four years the most popular medicine. Not a year passes without a large extension of its sales, nor a day without voluntary testimony as to its power for good. It is a treasure, but by no means an unclaimed one. On the contrary, it is claimed as the family medicine in six hundred thousand (600,000) British homes. There is no matter for wonder in these figures, great as they are when the benefit which it confers is more often than not fully as great as that described in the following legally sworn declaration:—

"I, John Boddy Mintoft, of Nunnington, in the county of Yorkshire, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

"That in spite of skilled medical aid I was for many years a martyr to indigestion and a strongly disordered stomach, and that had it not been for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup I doubt whether I should be alive to-day. For a year or two before I broke down, I never knew what it was to have a day's good health. I was always ailing. The least exertion tired me, and I felt drowsy, despondent, and miserable. Ordinarily, I had a very good appetite, but just then my food began to disagree with me, and I felt uncomfortable after it. There was a fulness and distension to the stomach that seemed to affect the heart. My breath was very short. Finally, a pain settled in the chest and under the left shoulder. I oubht to have attended to it at once; but unfortunately neglected to do so, consequently the disease developed. I had always an tongue was dry and parched. My appetite, hitherto good, was now very poor, and after forcing myself to eat I often had violent pains in the stomach, and used to break out into a cold perspiration, feeling so chilled that I shivered from head to foot. My condition becoming so serious, I consulted a doctor; but in spite of all he did for me I grew worse, and at the end of six weeks was advised to go into a hospital at York. There I was treated with great kindness, but I think my case must have puzzled the doctors for, after detaining me eleven weeks, they sent me away uncured. Then began the most painful period of my illness. When I got home my mother was shocked at my appearance. She has since said that she believed I had come home to die. I was troubled with obstinate constipation, my sleep was broken, and when I lay awake it seemed as the bed were sinking under me. Night sweats robbed me of the little strength I had left, and I was soon so weak that I could scarcely walk across the room. To go upstairs, I had to crawl on my hands and knees, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that I got down to the sofa again next day. Thus I was for three years a confirmed invalid. Meanwhile, I had seen a specialist whose treatment seemed to do me good at first; but in the end I found myself as bad as ever. Almost in despair, and as a last resource, I tried Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Ah, if only I had tried it before! I began to mend as soon as I had taken half of the first bottle. My appetite improved, slightly it is true, but what I ate agreed with me. The night sweats ceased, and gradually strength returned, so that by the aid of a walking stick I could get about. My convalescence was a long one, but by persevering with the Syrup, all the bad symptoms left me, and I was able to resume my work again. My present employment is a very arduous one, compelling me to expose myself to all kinds of weather; still, I feel none the worse for it. Believing that it may benefit some other sufferer, I regard it as my duty to make these facts known. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true. By virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act of 1835 (William IV. c. 62). Declared at Malton, in the county of Yorkshire, the 6th of May, 1902, by John Boddy Mintoft, before Arthur L. C. Russell, a Commissioner for Oaths."

PASSENGERS, &c.

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Per str. Kwanglee.—For Hongkong—Capt Rowan.

Per str. Kiangkwan.—For Nanking—Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hillier.

Per str. Pekin.—For Ningpo—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Moxey, and Mr. B. D. Tisdall.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. Piece Goods Trade Report of 18th April.)

Piece Goods.—Although an interval of eighteen days have elapsed since we issued our last circular we have again very little report in the way of new business.

On the 11th instant news was received of the death of H. E. Yung-Lu, Grand Secretary to the Court at Pekin and generally known as the most powerful Minister of the Throne and a prominent member of the Anti-Foreign party. In many quarters it is thought the present will be a favorable opportunity for the admittance of Viceroy Chang Chih-Tung into the Grand Council whose ideas though not altogether Pro-European are progressive and as regards his integrity there is little doubt.

As stated above our market continues very dull and beyond some transactions in AMERICAN GOODS and a few indents of *Fancy* and *Printed Goods* we have not heard of any business from first hands. The reason for this is not difficult to find. The position in TIENTSIN seems to be going from bad to worse all the time and at the moment seems to be in a state of Chaos. Native Banks continue to collapse and the expected relief from the *Salt* and other *Powerful Guilds* seems as far off as ever. Clearances hence are of the smallest and native merchants evidently do not anticipate much relief in the near future. From NEWCHWANG in the earlier part of the week there were symptoms of a revival in demand and a few orders were actually placed, chiefly through second hands, but telegraphic advices have since been received cancelling all orders so the market in this direction has again drifted into its old listless condition. CHEFOO has done very, but the RIVER PORTS, although they have not made many new purchases, continue to clear goods in a fairly satisfactory manner.

The home markets are practically unchanged. MANCHESTER is quiet, but firm with a small business doing at full prices. This we imagine applies to *Fancy Goods* and *Prints*, and we do not think any purchases are likely to be made at present from this side for *Grey Goods*. Advices from NEW YORK make the market firm, labour troubles tending to make prices stronger. In LIVERPOOL AMERICAN. Cotton is quoted 5.42d. while the price of EGYPTIAN remains unchanged at 9½d.

I. M. Customs Trade Report for 1902. An interesting review of the import trade has recently been published by the statistical Secretary, an epitime of which we subjoin as compared with that of 1901 and we trust the same will be of interest to our readers.

PIECES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

	1902.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Grey Shirtings	6,317,698	4,121,655	2,196,043	.....
White ,,	2,743,104	2,476,846	266,258	.....
T-Cloths	1,557,510	1,232,038	325,472	.....
Drills	1,948,367	1,762,212	186,155	.....
Jeans	579,206	152,891	426,315	.....
Sheetings	5,528,888	3,254,849	2,274,039	.....
Printed Cottons	1,162,915	449,550	713,365	.....
Dyed ,,	1,922,770	1,958,000	.....	35,230
Turkey Reds	276,996	192,930	84,066	.....
Cotton Flannel	315,138	535,342	.....	220,204
T-Cloths, Indian	126,485	15,320	111,165	.....
Drills ,,	15,308	1,019	14,289	.....

		1902.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease
Sheetings Indian		60,816	2,620	58,196	.....
Cotton Yarn ,,		1,887,086	1,716,983	170,103	.....
Shirtings, Japanese		9,582	14,029	.....	4,447
T-Cloths ,,	.....	303,062	298,608	4,454	.....
Drills ,,	.....	11,620	23	11,597	.....
Sheetings ,,	.....	115,366	13,006	102,360	.....
Handkerchiefs ,,	doz...	62,480	26,675	35,805	.....
Towels ,,	doz...	352,878	294,176	58,702	.....
Cotton Flannel ,,	.....	147,490	164,255	.....	16,765
Cotton Yarn ,,	pcls...	522,408	498,116	24,292	.....
Cotton Cloth / Crape ,, ,	.....	176,833	214,953	.....	38,120

AMERICAN SHEETINGS.—Show the remarkable increase of 1,865,341 pieces or nearly 66%. This to a large extent is due to the increased quantities of the finer counts of 3.50 to 4 yards goods imported, which compete with the 10-lbs. and 12-lbs. Shirtings of English manufacture and which, as far as these statistics are concerned should, properly speaking, be classified as Grey Shirtings. American Sheetings also appear to have been overdone last year, which is borne out by the fact that stocks are about 50% larger than at the same date last year.

The remarkable increase in importation of all *Indian Fabrics* and most of the JAPANESE is worthy of special mention and it looks as if these two countries will, in a very few years, become important competitors with Lancashire and America.

ENGLISH COTTON YARN.—Dwindled from 52,556 piculs in 1901 to 32,351 piculs in 1902.

WOOLLENS.—Notwithstanding the increased currency values owing to the lower Exchange, these goods showed a decreased value of Taels 806,198 or nearly 15%, Camlets, Long Ells, Spanish Stripes and Italian Cloth all showing a very decided shrinkage.

Although from a statistical point of view, these Returns of Imports show an increased trade they are more or less fictitious as far as the actual consumptive trade of China is concerned, as heavy stocks were carried over at 31st December and we think the present year will show a reduction in the import of most classes of goods. Furthermore, at the present high currency prices, the consuming markets will adopt a "hand to mouth" policy, at least until they get used to the great advances required owing to the low Exchange.

Grey Shirtings.—8.4-lbs.—Only a small business is said to be going on, but it is only on a retail basis and no guide of what the market really is. We believe the sales announced are all transactions among dealers and amount to about 3,500 pieces as follows. *Silver Sycee* ₮2.62½ and *Ten Boys* and *Red Cock* ₮2.92½. Prices at auction have all a tendency to decline.

Light Weights.—Nothing doing outside the auctions where prices also incline to be easier.

Heavy Weights.—Sales of about 7,500 pieces appear in the book made up as follows:—*Blue Orchid* ₮3.40, *Blue Crab* ₮3.50, *Blue Dragon and 5 Old Men* ₮4.00, *Moon and Rabbit* ₮4.15 @ ₮4.20. Prices at auction are lower.

12-lb. 36-in. Only one transaction is made public and that we believe is a re-sale viz. 1,500 pieces *Soldier AA* at ₮4.75. Prices at auction declined about five points per piece.

White Shirtings.—We have not heard of a single transaction either from first or second hands, the business as far we know having been confined to the auctions where prices kept fairly steady.

Sheetings and Drills.—We have not heard of any business in ENGLISH makes beyond the auctions but we hear that about 6,000 bales *American Drills* have been placed for arrival as follows *Liondale E* and *Pelzer F* on a sterling basis for arrival, *Walrus* at ₮4.00 and *Enore BB* and *Scott Mill* at ₮4.30. We have also heard that 1,000 bales *Piedmont B Drills* have been bought in NEW YORK at a sterling price somewhere in the neighbourhood of 8/2d. per piece cost freight and insurance.

Fancy Goods.—Orders for moderate quantities of special designs in *Prints* continue to go forward and some indents for *Dyed Goods* have been booked for arrival while a few lines of *Turkey Reds* have been placed at advancing prices. Clearances we believe are only moderate.

Woollens.—Business in these has been confined to the auctions where prices went all in favor of the buyers.

Cotton Yarn.—INDIAN.—The market is very quiet as can be seen from the sales during the past two weeks which only amount to 495 bales taken by the RIVER PORTS. Business with the NORTHERN markets is at a standstill.

No. 10s. 160 bales:—*China Mill* ₮78.50, *City of Bombay (Ring)* ₮81.00 and *Framjee (Petit Fish)* ₮81.50.

No. 12s. 30 bales:—*Soonderdas (Mule)* ₮80.00 and *Pabaney (Mule)* ₮82.50.

No. 16s. 100 bales:—*Naranjee* ₮90.00.

No. 20s. 205 bales:—*Connaught* and *Hope Mill* ₮92.75, *Moon* and *Tea Carrier* ₮93.00, *Alliance (Ring)* ₮94.00 and *Howard and Bullough Mill* ₮94.25.

JAPANESE.—Sales amounting to 400 bales have been made on the basis of ₮93.75 @ ₮97.50 for 16s. and ₮98.00 @ ₮102.00 for 20s.

LOCAL.—There is scarcely anything doing, business having been confined to resales of bundles which have been made at ₮81.50 @ ₮83.50 for 12s., ₮82.50 @ ₮84.50 for 14s. and ₮84.50 @ ₮87.00 for 16s. At the close we believe better prices can be obtained.

COTTON.—Some business has been done and quotations are now returned as ₮19.50 for *Best Steam Machine Ginned*, ₮20.30 for *Tungchow* and ₮19.20 @ ₮18.80 for SHANGHAI according to quality.

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Exchange.—(Closing Rates)—On London—Telegraphic Transfers, 2s. 2½d. Bank Bills, demand 2s. 2 1/16d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight 2s. 2 13/16d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 2s. 3 1/16d. 6 months' sight, 2s. 3¼d. Private and Documentary, 4 months, sight, 2s. 3 3/16d. 6 months' sight, 2s. [illegible]d. On France—Bank Bills, Transfer, Frs. 2 77½. Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months, sight 2.84. 6 months' sight, 2.86. On Germany—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, Marks 2.31½ lowest 2.30½, highest 2.32½. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, per $100, Gold $55¼, lowest 55, highest 55½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers $73½, lowest 73¼, highest 73½, per $100. On Yokohama—Telegraphic Transfers $92½, lowest 93, highest 91¾ per Yen 100. Private Bills, 15 days' sight, $91, lowest 92, highest 91. On Bombay and Calcutta—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 165½, lowest 164¾, highest 166½ per $100. Bank Bills, demand, Rs. 169, lowest 165¼, highest 167. Bullion—Gold Bars, Shanghai, 98 touch, per $10, $437.00, lowest 437.00, highest 438.00. Silver Bars, per $100, $111.20, lowest 111.15, highest 111.20. Mexican dollars, per $100, $75.3875, lowest 75.125, highest 75.4. Copper Cash per Tls. 1,150, lowest 1,150, highest 1,150. Chinese Interest, mace 1.5 lowest 1.3 highest 4.0. Bar Silver in London, per oz., 23, lowest 22 13/16, highest 23 1/16.

Daily Quotations.

(From Messrs. Morriss & Robertson's Circular.)

Apl.	Bar silver per oz in London.	On London. T/Transfers. Lowest.	T/Transfers. Highest.	Bank 4 m/s. Lowest.	Bank 4 m/s. Highest.	Credits 4 m/s. Lowest.	Credits 4 m/s. Highest.	Docty. 4 m/s. Lowest.	Docty. 4 m/s. Highest.	France. Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do. Lowest.	France. Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do. Highest.	Germany. 4 m/s. Priv.	New York. Docty. 4 m/s.	Hongkong.	Yokohama. T/T	India. T/T Rup.
14th	22 13/16	2.2 5/8	2.2½	2.2 11/16	2.2 3/4	2.2 7/16	2.2 15/16	2.3	2.3 1/16	2.82/2.84	2.82½/2.84½	2.30½	55	73½	93	164 3/8
15th	22 13/16	2.2½	2.2 5/8	2.2 13/16	2.2 7/8	2.3	2.3 1/16	2.3 3/8	2.3 7/16	2.83½/2.85½	2.84/2.86	2.31½	55¼	73½	92½	165½
16th	22 1/16	2.2 5/8	2.2 7/8	2.2 15/16	2.2 15/16	2.3 1/16	2.3 3/16	2.3 7/16	2.3 9/16	2.84/2.86	2.85½/2.87½	2.32½	55¼	73½	92	166½
17th	22 13/16	2.2½	2.2½	2.2 13/16	2.2 13/16	2.3	2.3 1/16	2.3½	2.3 7/16	2.83/2.85	2.84/2.86	2.31½	55¼	73½	92½	165½
18th	23	2.2½	2.2 5/8	2.2 15/16	2.2 15/16	2.3	2.3 1/16	2.3½	2.3 7/16	2.83½/2.85½	2.84/2.86	2.31½	55¼	73½	92½	165½

HANKOW STATISTICS from the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce Circular of the 15th April, 1903.

EXPORTS.

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for Export :—

Cowhides, B. S.	Tls. 37.00	per picul.
,, Seconds	,, 31.00	,,
Buffalo hides, B.S. / ,, 10/35 lbs. / ,, 35/60 ,,	,, 26.00	,,
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs., 50% short, 30% med. & 20% long hair	,, 64.00	,,
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. ea.	,, 11.50	,,
White China Grass, Wuchangand/or Poochi	Tls. 16.75	,,
,, Sinshan and/or Chayu	,, 16.50	,,
Green China Grass, Szechuen	,, 12.50	,,
Jute	,, 4.75	,,
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	,, 13.00	,,
,, ,, Pingchew and/or Macheng	,, 12.80	,,
,, ,, Mongyu	,, 11.00	,,
Green ,, ,, Kiyu	,, 12.75	,,
Animal Tallow	,, 13.00	,,
Gallnuts, Usual shape	,, 23.50	,,
Gallnuts, plum shape	Tls. 24.00	
Tobacco, Tingchow / ,, Wongkong	no cargo	,, / ,,
Black Bristles, Riffings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3¼" 3½" 3¾" 4" 4¼" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5¼" 5½" 5¾" 6" / 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6 6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½% = 100%	,, 138.00	,,
Feathers, Grey and/or White Duck	,, 19.75	,,
,, ,, Wild Duck	,, 21.75	,,
Turmeric	,, 4.20	,,
Sesamum Seed, white / ,, ,, yellow / ,, ,, red / ,, ,, black	,, 4.30	,, / ,, / ,, / ,,
Sesamum Seed-Oil	,, 8.40	,,
Vegetable Tallow Seed-Oil	,, 8.30	,,
Wood Oil	,, 9.30	,,
Tea Oil	,, 8.80	,,

I. M. Customs returns of Shipments.

Cowhides.	Buffalo Hides.	Goatskins Untanned.	Animal Tallow.	Vegetable Tallow.	Nutgalls.	Bristles.	Sesamum Seed.	Wood Oil.
Piculs.	*Piculs.*	*Pieces.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*	*Piculs.*
*47,652.00	8,953.00	1,086.027	22,711.00	73,347.00	17,749.00	4,376.00	207,300.00	63,946.00
†2,633.00	970.00	48.309	4,537.00	5,284.00	1,048.00	616.00	11,453.00	6,321.00
‡50,285.00	2,932.00	1,134.336	27,248.00	78,631.00	18,797.00	4,992.00	218,753.00	70,267.00

* Per last Circular. † For week ending Saturday the 14th inst. ‡ From January 1st to 14th inst.

KEROSENE.

Quotations.—Ex Godown—American "Devoes" in cases ..... Tls. 2.45
Russian "Anchor" in cases ..... ,, 2.32 Less 2%.
,, bulk in tins ..... ,, 2.25 ,,
,, in bulk ..... ,, 1.96 ,,
Sumatra, in cases ..... ,, no cargo
,, in bulk ..... ,, 1.96

Imports.

During the week ending Saturday the 11th instant inclusive, as per Custom House returns are :—

Devoes	20,000	Gallons
Russian	nil.	,,
Sumatra	nil.	,,
Total...	20,000	,,

FREIGHTS :—

Per Conference Steamers. To London and Northern Continental ports : Tea 52/6 per ton of 40 cubic feet
General Cargo 52/6 ,, 40 ,,
Seeds 47/6 ,, 20 cwt.

Per Conference Steamers. To Marseilles and Havre, General 48/- Net, per ton of 40 cubic feet
Seeds 47/6 ,, ,, 20 cwt.

To New York. Overland, ... Tea 1¼ G8 cents per lb gross
do. viâ Suez, ... 32/6 per ton of 40 cubic feet

To Shanghai ; Tea ..... Taels 2.50 per ton of 13 half-chests.
do. General ..... ,, 2.60 ,, weight or measurement.

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Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the period ending 17th April, 1903, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 76 to 86 both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	Re-Exports and their Destinations.																	
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Ichang & Chungking.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Nanking.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Kiaochow.	Japan.	Corea.	Port Arthur.	Loyal.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings, European Pcs.	18,233	2260	39,325	6490	6389	80,161	250	7,940	38,260	3505	11,145	1270	1510	575	4850	388	15,000	1285
do. American ,,	..	...	970	2100	1840	1,480	...	1,160	7,000	1080	6,010	...	10	...	...	1,140	800	135
T-Cloths, 32-in. ,,	700	355	5,795	460	700	9,865	...	7,815	6,954	475	200	2545	1840	...	...	...	900	100
,, 36-in. ,,	1,960	...	...	...	230	390	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	600	60
,, Indian, 32 & 36-in ,,	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350	...
White Shirtings, European ,,	4,400	480	8,280	4238	5693	40,816		12,530	15,945	856	19,265	50	586	60	5275	1,896	4,500	7800
do. American ,,	...	...	...	...	50	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	..
Drills, Eng. & Indian ,,	..	...	375	45	210	375	..	555	...	...	53	225	60	375	495	425	500	585
,, Dutch ,,	...	..	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
,, American ,,	375	15	1,140	210	180	13,680	60	5,850	36,860	195	7,560	...	180	...	360	1,545	900	105
Jeans, Eng. & Indian ,,	60	...	310	40	80	510	...	630	3,970	120	3,[illegible]90	...	260	...	40	230	400	80
,, Dutch ,,	...	...	...	...	..	60	...	...	1,640	...	200	...	40	..	...	...	250	...
,, American ,,	...	...	40	..	...	..	...	1,160	2,320	...	10,320	...	...	...		...	450	40
Sheetings, English ,,	150	...	3,770	3570	1580	5,390	..	1,080	3,400	1220	2,610	...	60	...	100	1,84[illegible]	600	...
,, Indian ,,	...	120	...	60	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	300	...
,, American ,,	3,540	...	3,340	1280	940	5 270	...	21,875	93,840	80	61,265	...	660	...	400	1,900	1,400	...
Dyed Cottons ,,	270	...	140	60	170	340	...	140	910	30	1,063	...	...	...	...	...	600	...
Printed Cottons ,,	820	60	8,241	1998	2268	21,429	570	6,198	15,764	836	9,512	710	1070	...	60	339	900	...
Fancy Woven Cottons ,,	300	...	190	53	164	1,168	...	316	482	188	...	...	...	...	...	164	450	...
Turkey Red Shirtings ,,	50	50	4,720	645	1090	2,800	240	4,120	3,350	160	5,685	...	620	..	100	...	?	60
Velvets ,,	54	...	82	...	137	417	...	72	...	24	882	...	60	...	...	121	90	24
Velveteens ,,	...	...	...	...		164	...	170	...		262	...	...	...	...	...	60	.
Handkerchiefs ...Doz.	240	240	1,385	1080	600	4,572	...	800	...	415	16,998	400	...	...	...	200	2,500	481
Muslins ...Pcs.	100	100	900	350	...	900	...	700	4,105	400	2,353	100	..	...	2062	.	1,000	...
Lenos & Balzarines ,,	60	...	..	...	160	240	...	380	...	140	120	400	...	...	682	180	500	...
Cotton Yarn, Indian ...Pcls.	555	...	14,463	2274	4824	20,243	6417	1,476	14,275	180	1,065	...	606	...	3	345	450	1902
,, English ,,	132	...	27	...	...	93	6	18	60	...	78	...	33	...	18	6	?	..
,, Japan ,,	3	31	...	93	36	11,813	.	69	10	9	154	...	396	...	...	...	150	16
,, Shanghai ,,	30	30	102	215	18	1,576	524	31	887	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	?	...
Spanish Stripes, Woollen . Pcs.	146	...	102	13	6	36	...	41	107	30	614	...	...	...	...	...	150	7
,, Cotton ,,	..	...	288	...	72	108	..	212	648	...	110	...	100	...	...	...	120	...
Medium & Broad Cloths ,,	50	...	43	24	19	586	...	14	26	6	432	...	...	...	...	42	160	...
Camlets ,,	150	20	20	50	30	460	...	70	...	10	50	40	10	..	...	...	120	10
Long Ells ,,	...	...	170	80	80	1,130	...	235	160	...	1,180	...	...	..	...	...	200	...
Lastings ,,	60	...	70	...	40	500	...	190	320	...	1,060	...	30	40	...	260	220	...
Italian Cloth ,,	90	...	30	..	..	420	...	240	..	30	690	...	..	...	...	70	350	...
Cot. Last. Ital. Fig. & Dyed ,,	821	30	1,605	190	200	3,000	162	1,860	10,865	230	7,771	...	160	..	310	745	1,200	30
do. do. Plain ,,	1,284	...	5,754	1243	2210	21,593	5[illegible]1	7,260	8,253	570	14,579	89	1100	6	170	1,085	900	...
Cotton Flannels American.. ,,	..	...	...	...	100	...	..	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...		350	...
,, European ,,	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	200	...
,, Japan ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...
Kerosene Oil, American ...Cases	...	1000	2,000	1050	3960	12,000	...	7,500	6,200	...	19,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
,, Russian ,,	..	500	...	3100	6650	75,000	...	...	4,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	225

Goods	Total Deliveries.			Total Imports.			Stocks at date are based on the Chamber of Commerce Returns on 31st December, 1902.	
	As above.	For the year from 1st Jan. 1903	Against last year to same term.	For the week	For the year from 1st Jan. 1903.	Against last year to same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 5th April 1902.
Grey Shirtings, European Pcs.	238,836	1,341,502	1,374,262	201,172	1,000,194	1,368,119	1,669,995	1,293,276
do. American ,,	23,680	122,585	158,370	8,789	63,976	319,240	161,805	222,140
T-Cloths, 32-in. ,,	38,704	199,590	172,593	26,653	168,456	163,017	245,292	173,832
,, 36-in. ,,	3,240	22,056	13,930	3,248	33,048	27,822	43,194	58,361
,, Indian, 32 & 36-in. ,,	450	4,649	3,520	...	...	...	22,336	1,589
White Shirtings, European ,,	133,461	675,611	620,190	64,102	365,956	614,525	1,083,017	769,978
do. American ,,	200	2,290	1,108	...	2,300	175	2,536	?
Drills, English & Indian.... ,,	4,278	19,047	23,036	3,052	7,513	40,539	33,561	51,862
,, Dutch ,,	670	3,000	19,195	.....	660	1,205	1,166	3,355
,, American ,,	69,215	289,625	224,151	111,630	356,677	295,995	379,512	280,499
Jeans, English & Indian ,,	10,120	42,825	42,818	3,190	29,285	51,089	76,882	12,451
,, Dutch ,,	2,190	5,380	5,920	2,690	10,520	6,400	17,140	2,120
,, American ,,	14,530	53,000	24,090	.....	39,200	36,000	19,420	?
Sheetings, English ,,	25,370	135,377	155,417	23,337	132,412	165,814	95,582	31,548
,, Indian ,,	800	9,620	4,460	...	.....	1,540	24,400	?
,, American ,,	196,290	709,095	692,090	104,162	690,089	884,820	1,637,149	1,223,095
Dyed Cottons ,,	3,723	23,441	23,634	4,272	24,812	36,739	101,158	66,347
Printed Cotton ,,	70,775	354,592	285,166	45,318	320,045	175,626	344,178	176,455
Fancy Woven Cottons ,,	3,475	15,806	12,663	1,127	12,972	13,354	26,417	39,008
Turkey Red Shirtings ,,	23,690	125,934	77,376	9,015	45,340	43,283	?	47,922
Velvets ,,	1,963	8,059	7,747	538	7,915	15,284	20,525	21,603
Velveteens ,,	656	2,497	2,282	176	3,393	4,655	9,336	4,191
Handkerchiefs ...Doz.	28,911	114,178	125,935	8,572	64,091	195,853	174,608	274,209
Muslins ...Pcs.	13,070	79,611	76,836	11,117	53,645	115,509	144,546	179,793
Lenos & Balzarines ,,	2,862	27,292	17,874	4,624	26,268	22,540	14,087	16,492
Cotton Yarn, Indian ...Pcls.	78,663	319,924	254,729	8,241	223,605	262,205	188,630	127,944
,, English ,,	441	2,445	6,960	839	2,258	6,229	?	4,808
,, Japan ,,	12,780	88,143	72,168	10,901	88,822	73,117	19,677	14,250
,, Shanghai ,,	3,734	18,546	36,980	.....	.....	125	?	?
Spanish Stripes, Woollen...Pcs.	1,250	5,271	6,500	597	3,125	7,390	12,771	13,958
,, Cotton ,,	1,658	10,246	9,599	1,391	6,396	5,565	8,019	7,792
Medium & Broad Cloths ,,	1,402	6,302	3,934	725	4,070	6,191	11,613	12,378
Camlets ,,	1,040	7,080	9,450	1,140	3 40	8,600	3,660	9,680
Long Ells ,,	3,235	16,080	15,640	3,706	9, 16	15,497	15,396	25,817
Lastings ,,	2,590	10,828	8,460	1,448	8,667	7,415	14,810	14,074
Italian Cloth ,,	1,920	11,009	15,614	...	954	17,009	17,664	39,592
Cot. Last. Ita. Fig. & Dyed ,,	29,179	109,275	28,941	14,039	157,428	15,506	453,508	422,291
do. do. Plain ,,	66,787	310,027	337,605	29,911	1[illegible],327	363,769	168,086	341,493
Cotton Flannels American.. ,,	850	6,690	9,802	.....	.....	8,348	33,190	116,618
do. European... ,,	200	2,573	2,150	90	90	1,886	1,818	7,376
do. Japan ...Case	20	50	504	.....	.....	894	?	?
Kerosene Oil, American ... ,,	92,440	428,417	473,103	.....	1,318,930	264,898	1,298,000	977,920
,, Russian ,,	52,575	141,945	179,234	500,000	2,000,000	257,350	.....	.....

* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per ;—*Tartar, Indradeo, City of Pekin, Empire, Verona, Deucalion, Glenshiel, Glenlogan, Indrani Maria Valerie, Ballaarat Pembrokeshire, Secotra, Kiautschou, Siberia, Saxonia, Tonkin, Konisberg Richmond Castle, Flintshire, Empress of India, Coptic, Agamemnon, Shanghai, Coromandel* and *Nippon Maru.*

Import Cargos declared during the interval :—*Glaucus, Java, Doric, Malta, Glenfarg, Pingsuey, Sachsen* and *Tosa Maru.*

+ Including *English* and *Dutch* 12-lb.

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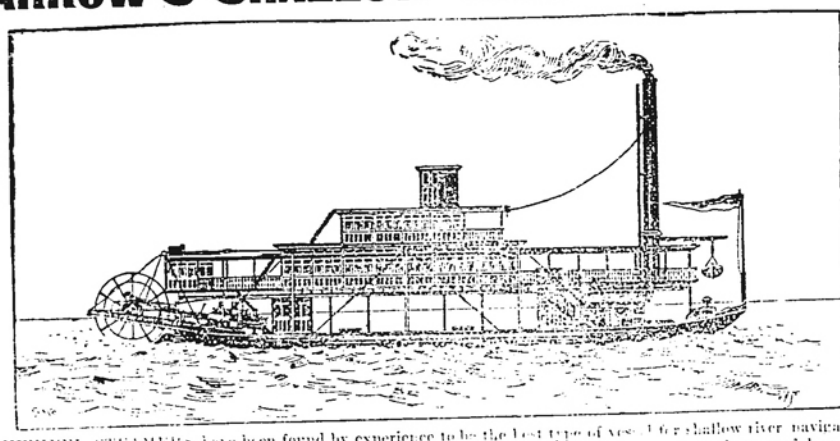
YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation under many conditions of working and of these Messrs. Yarrow have built a very large number of successful examples for all parts of the world.

Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 18 inches.

The construction of shallow river vessels propelled on various systems has been made the speciality of Messrs. Yarrow & Co., Ltd.

For particulars apply to
YARROW & CO., LTD., Shipbuilders,
POPLAR, LONDON.

10th April, 1901

Jap-04 205

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No. & Sec.	Name	Commander	Flag & Rig.	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remark
Int D	Argo	Melberg	Nor str	870	Apr 17	Hongkong	Thoresen & Co		
K L Y W	Atagosan Maru	Yazawa	Jap str	1267	Apr 19	Kuchinotzu	M. B. Kaisha		
Cos D	Brutus	Arabisa	Am str	702	Mar 3	Manila			
K L Y W	Chiyuen	Sleeman	Chi str	1211	Apr 18	H'kong & Canton	C. M. S. N. Co		
P &OB 1	Coromandel	Fox	Br str	2783	Apr 14	Hongkong, etc	P. & O. S. N. Co	H'kg with Mails	5th proximo
C E M C W	Fuping	Gray	Br str	1058	Apr 18	Tientsin	Chinese Eng. & Min'g. Co	Tientsin	23rd instant
C M E W	Fuyo Maru	Tsumura	Jap str	775	Apr 19	Japan	M. B. Kaisha		
L S	Glengarry	Holman	Br str	1924	Apr 15	Hongkong	McGregor Bros. & Gow	Japan	To-day
C N C W	Hangchow	Mawley	Br str	999	Apr 20	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
S H W	Hangsang	Wilde	Br str	1356	Apr 20	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
C N P W	Hanyang	Jamieson	Br str	1207	Apr 11	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire		
P &OB 2	Indrani	Hill	Br str	32'8	Apr 19	Japan	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
S	Kingsing	Purkis	Br str	1223	Apr 19	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
S p	Knivsberg	Kayser	Ger str	646	Apr 20	Kiaochow	Melchers & Co		
C N P W	Kweilin	McIntosh	Br str	1088	Apr 16	Amoy	Butterfield & Swire	N'chwang & C'foo	To-day
C N C W	Ngankin	Newcomb	Br str	1719	Apr 20	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire		
B J	Poochi	Froberg	Chi str	631	Feb 17	Wenchow	C. M. S. N. Co		
W T W	Poyang	Vallack	Br str	1892	Apr 13	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire		
C M E W	Sagami	Appleton	Br str	2668	Apr 17	Hongkong	Dodwell & Co., Ld	Japan	To-day
T K D D	Simongan	Huberth	Dut str	1202	Mar 31	Hongkong, etc	Hotz, s'Jacob & Co		
S c	Store Nordiske	Petersen	Dan str	596	Apr 18	Cruise	G. N. Tel. Co		
O N W	Suian	Fuhlers	Ger str	1145	Apr 20	Hankow	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
C N C W	Szechuen	Hall	Br str	1158	Apr 17	Chefoo	Butterfield & Swire	Chefoo & Tientsin	To-day
S H W	Taisang	Bradley	Br str	1544	Apr 18	Hongkong, etc	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Hankow	To-day
C M C W	Tehhsing	Gray	Br str	937	Apr 19	Hankow	Greaves & Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
Cos D	Viscaya	Giotsole	Am str	719	Feb 26	Manila	S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co		
M C K P W	Wingsang	Sellar	Br str	1517	Apr 16	Kobe	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
C N P W	Yochow	Brown	Br str	1306	Apr 19	Swatow	Butterfield & Swire	Hankow	To-day
S H W B 2	Yuenwo	Flagg	Br str	1331	Apr 9	Hankow	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
W T W	Yunnan	Benson	Br str	1206	Apr 14	Newchwang	Butterfield & Swire		
	30 Steamers								
O D W	Burnside	Laffin	Am tran	1464	Feb 5	Manila			

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No. & Sec	Name	Commander	Flag & Rating	Tonnage	Guns	H.P.	Men	Date Arrival	Where from
N G L B	Bussard	Huss	H.I.G.M. gun-boat	1800	8	2900	.....	Apr 19	Nanking
O S N B 1	Calabria	Castiglia	Ital cruiser	2442	11	4100	257	Apr 16	
O W O B	Chateaurenault		Fr cruiser	8020	18	23000	625	Apr 5	Saigon
1 c	Korietz	Novakowsky	Russ sloop	1200	3	1500	..	Mar 2	
2 c	Lombardia	Baet	Ital cruiser	2380	10	6843	257	Dec 26	
S c	Monadnock	Mahan	U.S. monitor	4000	16	3000	200	Apr 13	
O W S B	Pascal	Senès	Fr. cruiser	4015	14	8500	.....	Apr 17	
1 c	Seeadler	Hoffman	H.I.G.M. cruiser	1640	8	2800	156	Apr 6	
Int D W S	90	Hoppner	H.I.G.M. t-b	396	.....	.....	m...	Apr 15	
Int D W	Taku	Phillimore	H.I.G.M. t-b	.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr 15	
B N B	Talbot	Bayly	H.M. cruiser	5600	11	9600	433	Apr 12	
O D B	Vorwarts	von Weise	H.I.G.M. gun-boat	.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr 18	

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LATE NEWS SUPPLEMENT
NORTH-CHINA HERALD & S. C. & C. GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1903.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

AFTER Waterloo there was a general desire in France for vengeance on perfidious Albion. But the Bourbons who returned to power owed their restoration to England, and the country was exhausted by the Napoleonic wars. As the years passed on and the introduction of steamers and the electric telegraph brought the two countries nearer together, animosities died down. Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon were both personally friendly to England, and both of them ultimately found a refuge there. Occasions arose, as in Russia and in China, in which French and English troops fought side by side instead of being found on opposite sides, while a very large trade bound together the commercial classes of the two countries. Fluctuations in this friendship there have been. Even in Louis Philippe's time there was much wild talk in France of invading England, and it was only some four years after the close of the Crimean War, in which the French and English armies had fought and conquered side by side, that the "Times" published Tennyson's appeal "Riflemen Form!" on the plea that

> "True that we have a faithful ally,
> But only the Devil knows what he means!"

In the great war of 1870-71 the misfortunes of France met with universal sympathy in England, and when the siege of Paris was raised, England gladly went to the assistance of her wounded friend. The interests of France and England touch in so many places on the world's surface that occasional friction there must be, and for a time the Fashoda incident aroused again a bitter feeling in France; but to the honour of the statesmen who have held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the present Republic it must be recorded, that they have never allowed these feelings to grow into hostile action, and throughout the course of the recent war in South Africa, France chivalrously refrained from taking advantage of or increasing our embarrassments.

Since Fashoda the relations between France and England have been of a negative character, but we see with great pleasure that a positive friendliness is now growing up again between the two countries. If the "Spectator" is right, this is largely due to the protest raised in the British Press against our temporary alliance with Germany in regard to Venezuela, but then the mere mention of Germany nowadays distorts the vision of the "Spectator." Whatever the cause, there have been several indications of late that the French are beginning to like us again; but this change began, not with the Venezuela business, but with the genuine sympathy of the French at the time of the postponement last year of the coronation of King Edward, who has always been personally very popular in Paris; and it will be cemented by the King's approaching visit to France. One of the indications mentioned by the "Spectator" is a speech made by M. Delafosse, in the French Chamber, on the 10th of March last, as to which the "able and judicious" correspondent of the "Times" at Paris wrote: "It is evident from the altered tone of French public utterances respecting England within the past couple of months that the moral of the Venezuela affair, and of the attitude of the British nation towards Germany, has also not been lost upon politicians of all shades of opinion in this country. It is a lesson, therefore, that has been doubly taught, and it is gratifying to find that it has not been lost even on Anglophobe exponents of French opinion, whom to-day we heard and hardly recognised. African, Asiatic, and European questions can now be discussed here without animus towards England. The apparent change that has come over M. Millevoye is as much to the point in this connection as is the interesting tenor and tone of the speech of M. Delafosse, one of the ablest speakers of whom the Right in the present Chamber can boast, and, indeed a man whose moderate and authoritative utterances always command respect."

According to the "Spectator," the great preoccupation of Germany is to keep England and France, and to keep England and Russia, apart. The Germans, it says, tried to fasten their friendship on us in as ostentatious a manner as possible, because "they knew that if they could do that they would be able to prevent any drawing closer of France and Britain, which is most naturally and most properly a capital aim of German diplomacy. The solicitor who expressed his 'dread' that a compromise might 'break out' between the parties showed exactly the spirit in which Germany regards the relations between the two Great Powers who face each other across the Channel. Germany and her world-policy may be able to slide in between France and Britain if they are apart. If they take hands or stand together in friendship, all hope for the accomplishment of Germany's cherished scheme of Empire falls to the ground." What impairs the force of this is, that so difficult is it to get at the truth of the agreement between England and Germany as to Venezuela, that it is not certain that the proposal for joint action did not come from our Government. The anxiety to advertise the friendship between England and Germany has been really displayed by our Government; it was our Cabinet Minister who paid an official visit to German Army manœuvres and accepted a German decoration.

One reason why French eyes are again looking kindly across the Channel is that there is a cooling of the affection between France and Russia. This is one of those secrets that everybody knows but that are not yet public. But whencesoever it arises, the revival of a good understanding between France and England is a good thing in itself, good for both nations, and for the world at large.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" Service of Foreign and Local Telegrams.

RESIGNATION OF SIGNOR PRINETTI.

London viâ Bombay, 22nd April.

Signor Prinetti, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned.—*Reuter.*

THE KING'S HOLIDAY TOUR.

London viâ Bombay, 22nd April.

King Edward has arrived at Syracuse.—*Reuter.*

London, 22nd April.

A letter from M. Paul Déroulède has been published, in which he strongly condemns the articles in the "Patrie," in which the Parisians have been urged to give King Edward an unfavourable reception.—*Exclusive service.*

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THE DISCORD IN MACEDONIA.

London via Bombay, 22nd April.

A band of five hundred Bulgarians crossed the frontier and fought for a whole day. They were eventually driven off by the Turks, losing thirty killed.—*Reuter.*

THE TURBULENT ALBANIANS.

London, 22nd April.

An Albanian fired in the streets of Scutari, Albania, on two judges lately appointed under the Reform scheme. He killed one and wounded the other. —*Exclusive service.*

A GERMAN SYNDICATE FOR RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

London via Bombay, 22nd April.

The German-Asiatic Railway Company has been incorporated in Berlin with a capital of half a million sterling to construct Chinese State Railways, the financing of which will be undertaken by the German-Asiatic Bank and its allied establishments.—*Reuter.*

A MILITARY RIOT AT PRETORIA.

London via Bombay, 22nd April.

Five men of the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment have been sentenced to death at Pretoria in connection with a military riot on the 28th of March.—*Reuter.*

BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE "OSTASIATISCHE LLOYD."
(Special Cable service of "Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.")

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Berlin, 21st April.

Princess Irmengarde of Bavaria, the seven-month old daughter of Prince Rupprecht, who is now travelling in East Asia, has died at Tegernsee.

The Prussian railways show an increased income of 40 million marks (£2,000,000) for 1902-03, which is a clear sign of the traffic having become more lively.

The P. M. S. Siberia left Shanghai for San Francisco yesterday on her first homeward voyage, with a large complement of passengers. Her officers and engineers confidently expect to beat the time record for the voyage between Yokohama and San Francisco, hitherto held by the P. M. S. Korea.

The German cruiser Bussard left Shanghai yesterday.

We have received from the Sanyo Railway Co. of Japan, one of the pleasantest means of travelling in that country, a couple of illustrated folders with a map and illustrations, describing the railway line, the country through which it passes, the hotels and places of interest, etc., etc.

We have received Japan papers with dates from Tokio, Yokohama, and Kobe to the 18th, and Nagasaki the 20th inst.—The Ocean naval squadron, the Yangtze, arrived at Chemulpo on the 15th.—The Fannie Kerr is reported to have drifted ashore on the west Coast of Formosa. A steamer, the Yamato, was sent to Japan to look for the crew, who left in Honolulu last year.—The "Asahi Shimbun's" Peking correspondent says that Yung Lu had amassed Tls. 8,000,000 since the troubles in 1900, of which Tls. 5,000,000 are on deposit with the Russo-Chinese Bank.

The "Kobe Herald" of the 19th says:—The Shell Line steamer Volute, which arrived here on Monday, passed the derelict Fannie Kerr of Liverpool on the 8th inst. in Lat. 22 31 N. and Long. 121 30 E., being then S. by W. true, 5 miles off Double Peak, Formosa. The ship was still on fire. The Chief Officer of the Volute boarded the vessel and brought away a few mementoes of his visit. These consist of a bell, which is still in good order, notwithstanding that the ship has been knocking about at the mercy of the elements for the past nine or ten months (she was reported a total loss in June last), the remains of a chronometer (in a solid molten mass), a cruet, (in a like state), a metal plate and a spoon. The latter articles may be seen in this office. The Chief Officer reports that the decks have all fallen in, that fires in the beams have gone, but portions of the saloon are still intact. He descended by the companion way, stepping into ashes up to his hips. The ashes were still hot. He thinks there are about 800 tons of coal still intact on board.

An enterprising burglar broke into the premises occupied by Messrs. Soysa & Co., Austrian merchants, at 11, Canton Road on Tuesday night. He first attempted to force the front and the side doors, but failing to do so eventually made his entrance through a window. To do it is he forced up a shutter and broke a pane of glass. Although he must have been on the premises for some time—as is shown by the number of used matches scattered about the various shelves—he failed to take some of the really valuable goods which were on the counter. It is lucky that the place did not take fire as the matches were dropped indiscriminately among cotton and other goods, some of which are slightly charred. As far as is known the value of the property carried off amounts to about $90. The extraordinary part of the affair is that a policeman is always stationed outside the German Club premises, which are just opposite. The police are almost certain that the burglary is the handiwork of a Chinaman.

We have received the "London and China Express" of the 20th ult. The impending marriage of Mr. B. Giles and Miss V. Gilmour is announced in it.—Mr. W. N. Beaudesk is accredited as Minister-Resident to Bolivia as well as Peru and Ecuador. Mr. W. Holland is to read a paper before the London Chamber of Commerce on "British Commercial Prospects in China and the Consular Service in Relation Thereto."—Mr. James R. Thompson, the Clyde shipbuilder, died suddenly in London on the 12th ult. H. M. cruisers Spartiate and Europa were commissioned at Plymouth on the 17th ult. to bring relief crews for the Ocean, Rosario, Phœnix, Algerine, and river gunboats.—The French Consul-General at Shanghai states in a report on last year's share speculations here, that "the Shanghai financial market, for which the year 1902 has been the most disastrous in men's memory, is now entirely in the hands of certain brokers whose gambling practices keep away from the bourse all sensible operators."

We have received Indian papers to the 27th March.—His Majesty the King Emperor has desired it to be made known that he has conferred upon His Excellency the Viceroy the chain of the Royal Victorian order as a personal memento in connection with the Delhi Durbar. The chain has, so far, only been presented by His Majesty to two recipients, with the exception of Royal personages, viz., the late Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duke of Argyll.—The mules purchased in America for Indian ordnance purposes are said to be excellent in every way, so that it might be worth while to cultivate this new market.—The Chief of Qualian has challenged Dr. Dowie and Bishop Weldon to prove that he is not the promised Messiah. He has issued his photograph to the public saying "The picture discloses the blessed features of the promised one, in whose expectation millions have passed away." He endeavours to prove that Jesus Christ did not die in the manner usually received, but went on to Kashmir and took up his abode at Srinagar, where he was known as Isa Sahib.—The proposal to send a representative team of Parsee, Hindu, and Mahomedan cricketers to England next year has been taken up with great keenness by native cricketers in India.—Forty-eight Agricultural Banks have been opened in Bengal.

The following notes are from the "Hongkong Daily Press" of the 18th inst.:—

The best sailing vessel flying the American flag is the steel four-master Atlas, which arrived at Baltimore a few weeks ago after a run of 15,340 miles from Hongkong in ninety-two days. The Atlas averaged 172 miles a day and 7½ knots an hour. Her best day's run was 312 miles, at the rate of 12½ knots an hour. This breaks all authentic records, except that of the barque Amy Turner, which made the run from Hongkong to the Virginia coast in eighty-seven days. The Atlas beat out of sight the British barque Kelat, which cleared for New York eleven days ahead of the Atlas. The English captain is said to have backed the sailing qualities of his vessel, but at the time the Atlas reached Baltimore the Kelat had not arrived in New York.

The N. Y. K. steamer Inaba Maru, which leaves here this morning for Europe, takes away two of the oldest residents in the Colony. In fact, we believe Mr. C. C. Cohen was the oldest resident. He came out in 1857 to join the firm of Oxford & Co., and has only visited Native country once since his arrival. Mr. Cohen was Chairman of the Stockbrokers' Association, and has been a familiar figure amongst the brokers for the last thirty years. Mr. G. C. Anderson, who is also a very old resident, has been nearly as long in China. He was for many years in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s coasting steamers, and was well known as commander of the Appin. He left that steamer to accept a shore appointment in the Indo-China S. N. Co., and has more lately acted as agent of the Bureau Veritas. Mr. Anderson has always taken a keen interest in the Navy, and for more than two years has acted as Hon. Secretary of the Navy League, in the promotion of which he showed much energy and secured a large accession of members. An address from the Committee expressive of their great appreciation of his services in this capacity was presented to him shortly before his departure. Mr. Anderson was also entertained at a farewell dinner at the Hongkong Hotel by his numerous friends connected with the shipping interests, while the St. Andrew's Society (of which he was a former chairman) presented him with a silver quaich as a memento of his long connection with it.

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We have received the "British North Borneo Herald" of the 1st April. Coal discoveries in the colony are coming apace and we read of another workable seam on the Serudong River Coal Field, now being exploited. There is a pretty little controversy between two rival engineers who claim each to be the original discoverer of the seam on the Salipupun river.—H.M.S. Piqu bad arrived at Sandakan for a week's stay on her homeward journey.—The colony has suffered a heavy social loss by the death of Mrs. W. H. Penney, wife of the magistrate in charge at Labuan.

The April or "Spring" number of the "Pall Mall Magazine" has an attractively coloured cover, and its contents are still more attractive. The frontispiece is a tinted reproduction of a beautiful drawing by William Hyde, "Moonrise in a Sussex Wood," and the same artist contributes an article on "A Sussex Valley in Spring," with a number of charming sketches, many of them full-page. The opening article, "To India with a Sketch Book," is delightfully illustrated by the author, Mr. Raven Hill, and there are a number, as usual, of other articles and stories, many of them illustrated, all readable. Mr. E. W. Hornung's serial story "No Hero" keeps up its interest well, and altogether this is a capital number.

NOTES ON NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Official Civilities.

Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria and party had an audience of the Empress Dowager and Emperor the other day at the new Palace at Paoting, after which their Majesties entertained the party at Luncheon, the only high Ministers present being their Excellencies Grand Secretary Wang Wên-shao and Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai.

A National Imperial Government Bank

has been recently suggested to the Empress Dowager who is said to be most eager to promote the scheme. Japan is to be the model in this as in most reforms promoted in China of late and it is reported that the Imperial Commissioners going to the Osaka Exhibition have been specially commanded to enquire into the system by which the Bank of Japan works so that upon the return of the Commissioners to Peking the new Chinese Government Bank may be started without delay.

A Tidy Sum.

A Nanking dispatch states that during the late Viceroy Baron Liu K'un-yi's tenure of office there his Excellency laid by the tidy sum of over fifteen million taels, the result of various economies in the Government machinery, which is now in the strong rooms of the Provincial Treasurer. This emergency fund was intended by the late Viceroy to be used only when the Empire happened to be in some great danger or crisis and on no other occasion. When the late Viceroy died, the Provincial Treasurer, Li Yu-fên, in his capacity of Acting Viceroy memorialised the Throne about this emergency fund and its object, and an Imperial Rescript was sent down from Peking to respect the late Viceroy's wish. When Viceroy Chang Chih-tung arrived at Nanking to take over the Viceroyalty his Excellency is however reported to have touched this money for some of his new schemes but how much has been used is at present unknown.

THE BROUGH COMPANY AT THE LYCEUM.

Not the least happy thing about Mr. Haddon Chambers' pretty comedy, of which the Brough Company gave a second performance last night, is its title. "The Tyranny of Tears" deals with a minor, but a very persistent, domestic problem. Half the troubles of three parts of those families, which still keep up any semblance of home life are due to misunderstandings and it would be well if they were all solved as pleasantly as that of the Parbury household. Needless to say, the story of Mrs. Parbury's hasty jealousy and the unnecessary disconsolate she caused herself and those about her was again admirably unfolded and presented. Miss Temple won her audience's sympathies, even if she, by the requirements of her part, made them a trifle impatient of her want of confidence and perception. The Miss Woodward of Mrs. Brough was most captivating and attractive and Mr. Brough made of Mr. Parbury a most devoted if perplexed husband. Mr. Orlando Daly's Colonel Armytage renewed the good opinions that had already been formed of it: Mr. Lovell's George Gunning was a model saver of the situation: and Miss Bogle and Mr. McIntyre in their brief appearances were quite satisfactory.

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

Mission Methods in Manchuria. By John Ross, D.D. With illustrations from photographs and a plan. In cloth, 8vo., 254 pp. Edinburgh and London: Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier. 1903. (2s. 6d.)

Two Women. By Harold Tremayne. In cloth, 8vo., 327 pp. London: Henry J. Drane. 1903.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SINKING OF THE PILOT SCHOONER.

To the Editor of the

"North China Daily News."

Sir,—To prevent any misinterpretation the public may entertain regarding the action of Mr. Odagiri, the Japanese Consul-General, in the matter of the sinking of the No. 9 pilot schooner by the steamer Koyo Maru, it is desirable that you should note that arbitration was suggested by the Pilot Association and strongly recommended by Mr. Odagiri, but the Manager of the Nihon Shosen Kaisha, the owners of the steamer in question, not only refused this mode of settlement, but absolutely repudiated all liability in the matter. Legal action is now being taken, and it remains to be seen on what grounds the Company maintain their attitude.

We are, etc.,

The Shanghai Licensed Pilot Association.

22nd April.

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.—"The most searching Blood Cleanser that science and medical skill have brought to light." Sufferers from Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Pimples, and Sores of any kind are solicited to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it. Sold everywhere at 2s. 9d. per bottle. Beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

AN APPRECIATION AND AN APPEAL.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Daily News."

Sir, Don't let my hand-writing alarm you. I can easily understand your decision that no more letters be received on the subject of "the ill-treatment of natives by foreigners." As, however, many Chinese friends have been following the discussion with interest I would ask, as a favour, that a few words of appreciation of the Chinese servant be inserted, in reply to the sweeping statements made by "Subscriber," in your issue of Saturday morning. I must confess that my experience is a limited one, my cook having been in our employ for seventeen years, and the few changes in the other departments have not been sufficient to offset this lack of variety. Does not the more varied experience of the majority of your subscribers, however, endorse the statement of Consul W. H. Medhurst made fully thirty years ago?

He says: "Nowhere, perhaps, is this tendency in the main towards honesty more notable than amongst the personal establishments maintained by foreigners at the ports. Their houses are as a rule plentifully furnished with articles of luxury and vertu, often of considerable value, very much as is the case with well-appointed residences in the West, and although the occupants never think of locking up even their jewellery, stray money, etc., yet it is rarely that anything is missed through the fault of the indoor servants." Other quotations might be given from Mr. Medhurst' thirty years' experience in China, but the above may be sufficient to remind many of your readers that though in one sense they do not miss much, through having Chinese servants, in another sense they would miss very much if there were no Chinese servants to be had.

So much by way of appreciation; and now for a word of appeal. Again I would quote from Consul Medhurst's experiences of over thirty years ago. In 1872 he wrote: "There is perhaps no country in the world, frequented by the English-speaking race, in which the merchants are so lamentably ignorant of the customs and resources of the locality in which they live as they are at this moment in China, and this is entirely to be attributed to a want of familiarity with the language." Now, do the many more foreigners now in China know more about the country and its people than their predecessors did? I do not think that the knowledge of the people and our acquaintance with them has increased in proportion to the information to be had now as to their manners, customs, language, laws, etc. As therefore from this lack of knowledge actions are misunderstood and words misinterpreted especially when race prejudice is reinforced by a feeling of superiority in all departments of life and knowledge, I would appeal to all foreigners in the East to become more fully acquainted in the best sense and for the highest purpose with the people among whom we dwell.

In writing the above I have been mindful of the veto already referred to, and endeavoured to avoid anything that would appear like discussion of the dropped topic. If, however, without any breach of your own restriction, you can allow a brief reply to Mr. Murray's query in this morning's issue, I shall be grateful. Mr Murray is evidently doubtful of the value of my experience in the matter of the testimony offered. The admission that I was a cyclist should have been sufficient to show that the writer has not "spent his seventeen years in the privacy of his own secluded apartments." And much as I dislike putting my side forward I may add that having fully 140 Chinese printers under my immediate oversight, with intimate acquaintance with workers in associated lines,

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has afforded sufficient opportunity for forming conclusions, and justification for bearing testimony. It is a matter for sincere thankfulness to me, as it is to all who come into true and adequate contact with the Chinese, that growing knowledge of the Chinese means growing appreciation and desire to be of real help.

I am, etc.,

G. McIntosh.

20th April.

THE SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Rowing Club was held at the Lower Boathouse on Tuesday night. The Captain, Mr. E. C. Pearce, presided, and there was a good attendance of members.

In referring to the bound edition of the reports of events connected with the Club last year, the Chairman said that as regarded the races during the summer for the Captain's Cup, the Committee had come to the conclusion that those races were not beneficial to the rowing of the members, as they produced speed, too quick a recovery, and too much bucketing, and got the men too fine for the hot weather. Therefore, though they had been greatly enjoyed, the summer races would this year be discontinued. The Regattas last year were very successful, and he hoped those which were to be held this year would be attended with the same success. The Club Accounts compared very favourably with those of former years, and the general expenses were practically the same. He had pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

Mr. E. T. Byrne seconded the motion, which was adopted.

The Chairman said that the next business of the meeting was the election of a new committee, which was a very important thing at this juncture of the life of the Club. Mr. McNeill had gone, and Mr. Roosen, whom they all hoped to see again soon hale and hearty, was going home; Mr. Haynemann owing to pressure of work wished to resign. Mr. Haynemann had in the past done yeoman work for the Club, and if he could be induced to stay on the Committee it would be a good thing for the Club. In view of the necessity of having good men, the Committee had looked round, and thought of some members whose names he would mention:—Messrs. J. T. Disselduff, L. E. P. Jones, and H. R. H. Thomas. He was willing to serve again, and so was Mr. E. T. Byrne.

It was unanimously decided that Messrs. E. C. Pearce, E. T. Byrne, L. E. P. Jones, J. T. Disselduff, and H. R. H. Thomas should form the Committee for the ensuing year.

A Ballotting Committee was formed, on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. R. Roosen, consisting of the ordinary Committee, and Messrs. J. A. T. Thomas, G. E. Stewart, M. Haynemann, C. E. Sparke, W. G. Walshe, A. Koehn, and P. L. Byrne.

The Chairman spoke of the progress that was being made with regard to the issue of debentures. The financial position at present he made out to be:—Balance in hand Tls. 9,281.64, promised by Recreation Fund authorities Tls. 4,000, 7 per cent debentures already subscribed for Tls. 15,800, making practically a credit of Tls. 29,081.64. Against that they had:—Cost of new boathouse as per estimate, Tls. 22,277.40, cost of swimming bath Tls. 14,356.50, a total of Tls. 36,633.90, leaving Tls. 7,000 still to be covered by debentures. He trusted that those debentures would be taken up very shortly, and he hoped the members would induce their friends to place their money in this sound undertaking. The incoming Committee would prepare schemes for working the Rowing Club in accordance with the resolution passed at the general meeting, and these would be laid before the members at another meeting. He hoped that by this time next year the new Club house would be erected (applause).

It was announced by the Chairman that the Spring Regatta would be held on the 6th June, on the same course as last year.

Mr. R. Roosen, on behalf of the Continental members, challenged the British members of the Club to a race at the Spring Regatta, which was accepted. The British eight, it will be remembered, won the race last Spring, "The British Empire and Ireland versus the World."

Mr. P. L. Byrne suggested that the Committee should see to it that coxes were obtained for the new griffins this year, and the Chairman promised to look into the matter.

The meeting ended.

NGANLUFU, HUPEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

3rd April.

The Weather.

The frequent changes in the weather ended in a downpour of rain which deluged the country, flooded the rivers, and made all things and places look miserable. The earlier examinations by the Hsiehtai were most uncomfortable for the examiners. Examination Halls at any time are never very inviting; with all the rain and cold they were specially unpleasant. Still, sit they must. So the examiners filed in and out in the heavy rains that closed not for days.

No Reform Yet.

The themes issued were on the old lines. Reform in Chinese educational institutions has not been hinted at yet in this Examination. Some book stores had a lot of new works on reform lines ready for display and sale, did the themes of the Literary Chancellor imply or suggest Western subjects or methods. They have not yet been displayed. Gathering from all that has taken place up to the present, works on Western Learning will not find a sale here this year.

Rash Beating.

The only excitement which at present has occured during the Hsiehtai's stay was a bit of rash beating to which one of the Chancellor's followers was pleased to treat one of the chihsien's representatives. The chihsien, who was at hand, had the offender arrested and beaten. The result was an appeal to the Hsiehtai.

The follower and the chihsien urged their case before the Literary Chancellor. Doubtless both were at fault, the follower for rashly beating the chihsien's representative, and the chihsien for retaliating without trial. After they had urged their case, the Hsiehtai said, "In future do not beat rashly," and dismissed both. The appellant against the chihsien was the Hsiehtai's barber.

Bright Weather.

The weather has changed for the better. Sunshine and clear sky make everything around look cheerful. Wheat is in splendid condition.

Imperial Post Improving.

We hear on good authority that our Fu is to be made a postal station or branch office. This means that mails will be made up in our city and be forwarded from Hankow in sealed bags. This certainly will help to give security to mail matter. The speed is also being increased. Letters posted in Hankow on 22nd March, reached here to-day, 3rd April,—twelve days; as compared with a month formerly, an improvement for which we are thankful.

TSINGTAO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

April 1903.

Tsingtao lies 300 miles north of Shanghai and is a 36 hours' run for the steamers that now perform the service. The complete change in soil and climate experienced in this short interval is very striking: the rich alluvial plain of the Yangtze delta is left behind until its northern boundary is reached in the arid granite mountains of Shantung. Into these the wide bay of Kiaochou gives an opening and at the eastern extremity of the bay is situated the whilom fishing village of Tsingtao, now, since 1898, the proud metropolis of Deutsch-China.

The impression made upon the writer, upon approaching Tsingtao from the sea for the first time, was that of a collection of toy houses set down on a shore of glittering yellow sand: so clean and new, of red brick and white plaster, and scattered over a considerable area without any apparent plan, seen from a distance, the innumerable isolated buildings fail to convey the common idea of a town with regular streets of continuous houses. Towers at the corners of buildings, with green and red cupolas, strengthen the illusion, (curiously enough the only conspicuous building wanting a tower is the church) and the lack of traffic in the wide well-kept streets completes the idea of a model town capriciously erected rather at the wave of a magician's wand than that of an ordinary city whose growth has adapted itself naturally to the wants of its inhabitants. Such is the impression on approach; on landing at the fine jetty run out into the sea, one realises that the bright new buildings are really inhabited, although, from the deserted air of the streets, the inhabitants would appear to be mostly indoors. A main cause of this apparent absence of population is the lack of Chinese residents such as swarm in our Treaty Ports and give life to our Settlements, while in Tsingtao the Chinese coolie is relegated to a special quarter, a couple of miles inland, and only invades the new German city when work or business calls him there. For German official "thoroughness" is exhibited at every step in their new possession and having planned a town for Europeans, they have been careful to maintain the Settlement purely European by expropriating the original Chinese inhabitants in a most thorough fashion.

Thus the original villages on the site of the new town have all been pulled down, their ruins being still visible in many places, the owners being paid a liberal money compensation besides having had new ground allotted to them at a distance, in which roads and drains have been built at the Government expense and in which sanitary needs are strictly enforced—much to the disgust, if not to the benefit, of the Chinese; certainly the benefit to European residents is indisputable and one can but regret that similar enlightened measures were not originally adopted in Shanghai and Hongkong, and still more marked-

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ly in the neighbouring port, and should-be sanatorium, of Chefoo, in which cities the interests of landowners and land speculators have been allowed to set aside those of the general public, whose health and comfort have been sadly impaired by being compelled to live amidst a dense Chinese population, brought around them by their own activities. A paternal government that, unlike our own municipalities, has no landowning interests to serve is thus not without its advantages, however much as it is the fashion to deery, if not to despise, German officialism—which appears at its best in Tsingtao—at least if we may judge by outside results to-day. Chinese merchants, however, do not appear to be excluded from the Settlement proper, for there are several Chinese stores and the shop of the noted firm of "Cheap Jack and Sons" is conspicuous on the sea front not far from the landing stage. The leading German firms in Shanghai and the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank have also branches at this port, and are mostly established along the sea front, while a branch line from the new railway has been run along the rear of their premises by which goods can be shipped straight from the godown on board the railway trucks, a privilege that will prove valuable as trade develops: so far the trade is only of a retail character but with the extension of the railway Tsingtao is bound to become the port of supply for the province of Shantung and the main outlet for the productions of the province as well as possibly of Honan beyond—to the detriment of Chefoo, as long as that now flourishing treaty port has no railway connection of its own with the interior districts.

Tsingtao already possess two good hotels: one, the "Prinz Heinrich" a really first-class establishment: cottages have also been built to let to summer visitors, the bathing from the sandy beach of the Clara Bucht, a small bay to the east of the Settlement, amply supplied with familiar seaside bathing machines, being excellent and safe. There is a fine public day school for boys, boarders being taken by the masters, while a good education for girls is provided by the sisters of the Roman Catholic convent. A first-rate military hospital has been erected which is open to civilians though the climate is naturally so healthgiving that little need for such an institution exists. There is also a well-frequented Seamen's Home as at Shanghai: it contains, besides the usual reading and billiard rooms, fine lecture hall with a theatre stage and numerous bed-rooms; these latter are let for the night at a charge of 40 cents for petty officers, 2 in a room, and of 20 cents for seamen who have each a separate cubicle. The barracks for the garrison and the accommodation for the large administrative staff are, it goes without saying, as roomy and convenient as it is possible to make them, and their architectural features are among the chief adornments of the town.

As a harbour Tsingtao has the drawback of being open to easterly winds, and when these prevail in strength, vessels may lie for days without being able to discharge their cargoes, owing to the heavy sea that then rolls in to the bay: but this defect is being energetically remedied by the construction of a large inner artificial harbour a short distance higher up the bay and round and behind a projecting rocky point in which vessels will lie alongside wharves and godowns as in a dock at home, and whence the railway will convey their cargoes direct into the interior of the province. A similar harbour on a small scale has already been constructed under the shelter of this point for junks and cargo-boats. Dredging is being carried on vigorously, a peculiarity of the Kiaochou bay being that, large as is its area, it is being ever choked with sand which the short-lived but heavy summer rains wash down in impetuous torrents from the steep mountains of friable granite which surround it on all sides: to the mighty work of these torrential rains is due the picturesque outlines of the hills, renamed Iltis Gebirge, Printz Heinrich Gebirge and others which add so greatly to the beauty of the site. Well-made macadam roads now lead up and over the former range and are being constructed in the direction of the latter. These with the easier graded roads leading into the more level interior form a great attraction to the bicyclist: indeed, the distances even in the town itself are so great that the slow-going rieshas are a tedious means of getting about and we would advise every visitor to bring his wheel with him.

But of all the many works undertaken by the German administration during the four short years of the occupation, the attempt to reäfforrest the barren mountains of Shantung is that likely to prove of the greatest benefit to the Chinese. If only they are capable of profiting by the example set them! Dwarf pines, rarely over three feet in height and spreading laterally from want of shelter, already covered the hills in the less exposed spots; their low growth is due to the Chinese habit of annually docking the tops for fuel: it remains to be seen whether the foresting department will succeed in acclimatising a true forest growth on these bare slopes. Of course when the forest is once there it will in time furnish its own soil, but immense care and toil is required to make the start. So far the old indigenous growth has the best of it, especially now that it is religiously protected from the rapacious fuel collector. We have seen, in other parts of China, promising plantations utterly destroyed by that all-pervading pest, the small boy (and small girl too) sent out from home in the morning to collect, by book or by crook, a load of brushwood before evening. It is worth a journey to Tsingtao for a China resident to enjoy the sight of trees—small though they be—growing on the hillside unmolested. The administration is very strict; sign-boards with the word "Schonung" surmounted by a black eagle abound and we were told that, only the other day, a lady and gentleman were fined ten dollars apiece for inadvertently stepping off the path. The new trees; oaks, acacia, horse-chesnut, sterculia, cryptomeria, paulownia and others that we saw, were only a few inches above the soil and so, at present, make no show amidst their ancient Chinese predecessors on the ground, but the start has been made, millions of young trees have been sown and planted and, in a few years' time, the result will be seen and youngsters yet in Shanghai may live to see another Bournemouth in China where now is nothing but yellow clay intercepted by ravines, the beds of now dry watercourses.

A marked feature in the great work now proceeding at Tsingtao is the regulating of these watercourses with a view of holding back their water and distributing it more evenly over the ground. With this object a succession of barriers has been carefully built athwart the course of each torrent from its source to the sea, beginning with an unsubstantial row of small stones high up near the source and ending with solid dams of masonry as the streams gain in volume and approach the sea. Behind these, ponds are collected which serve for irrigation, natural and artificial. It is a most interesting experiment and based, as it is, upon experience gained under similar conditions in other parts of the world, should prove successful; in which case it will be an invaluable object lesson to this empire of floods and drought. The occupation of Kiaochou seems to us justified by this work alone even if it fail to serve the purpose (and there is no reason to expect it will fail) of promoting trade generally and of enriching the impoverished province of Shantung in particular.

Great expectations were founded upon the connection of the Weihien coalfields with the new port, but so far these have not been realised. The reasons given to the writer were: first, that the German Mining Company find it more profitable to sell their coal locally; second, that the railway has few coal-trucks: time will doubtless correct both these causes of short supply in Tsingtao. As to the quality of the coal we heard various opinions and ourselves had no opportunity of seeing and judging it. The revenue of the town, drawn from local taxation, reached last year a total of half a million marks, say $307,000, the product of land-sales forming one-third of the amount. The subvention granted by the home government for public works for the year 1903 is about treble this amount.

In taking leave of Tsingtao we must again express our admiration at witnessing the great results achieved in so short a time and the good taste and practical sense displayed in laying out and building up the new city. The architecture of the public buildings is of a high order and agreeably varied; it ranges from antique German to the newest renaissance. The Seamen's Home, to which we alluded above, is a fine specimen of the former style. A bay is being built out in the sea-wall front, on which is to be erected a monument to the memory of the first Governor, Jaeschke, whose sudden death was an irreparable loss to the young colony. Another reflection that cannot but force itself upon a Treaty Port resident visiting Tsingtao is the boon that is enjoyed in a free hand, unfettered by Chinese obstruction, in forming a trading station healthy and convenient for foreign residence; while benefiting the natives of the place by the immediate expenditure of European energy and capital, the empire generally gains new tradal facilities such as its own officials will never promote of their own accord. In one important point the new colonial system of Germany is far in advance of our own boasted British system. Land speculators are not given a free hand with consequent overcrowding and disease as in Hongkong for instance. Land is not sold except for immediate utilisation, and stringent conditions are laid down with regard to the class and condition of the buildings to be erected. These facts lead us to condone, if not entirely to approve, the methods by which Kiaochou and other like places have been wrested from a corrupt and decaying government, a government careless of progress and opposed to every innovation, and whose officials, largely traders themselves, discourage enterprise in others, especially where leading to increased intercourse between their own people and the improving outlander.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Rheumatism, Neuralgia. It is sometimes difficult to determine which of these diseases is afflicting the sufferer, but this ignorance will not matter if Holloway's remedies be used. They alleviate and cure all muscular and nervous pains. In hereditary rheumatism, after bathing the affected parts with warm salt water, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon the spot, that it may penetrate and exert its soothing and regulating properties on the deeper vessels and nerves which are unduly excited, and cause both the pain and swelling. Holloway's treatment has the merit of removing the disease without debilitating the constitution, which was the inevitable result of the bleeding, mercury, and colchicum practice formerly adopted in these complaints.

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THE MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 2nd April.

Before Mr. Wei (Deputy Magistrate) and Mr. B. Giles (British Assessor)

Extraordinary Embezzlement Case.

A shroff employed by Mr. Tong Kidson, remanded from the 5th inst., was charged with receiving and taking into his possession the sum of $32,144.49, the property of the said Tong Kid-son, for and on account of the said Tong Kid-son, and feloniously and fraudulently embezzling the same on various dates during the past twelve months.

Mr. C. Wedemeyer and Mr. Tong Kid-son represented Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. and Mr. White-Cooper appeared to prosecute.

Mr. White-Cooper produced a list of the defendant's assets.

The Assessor said that he had sent in a list of the defendant's assets to the Magistrate the previous day, and this list was apparently identical.

Mr. White-Cooper said that from the newspaper reports, he understood that at the last hearing a list of the assets was put in and the Court said that the defendant's estate would be seized and held pending trial. He asked if this had been done.

The Assessor said that this had not yet been done.

Mr. White-Cooper then proceeded to examine the defendant and elicited replies as follows:—He had not jewellery of his mother to the value of $5,000 or $6,000. He had sold the jewellery to pay a certain debt. He sold the jewellery last month for Tls. 800. It was his wife's and mother's jewellery. There was none left. The debt was owing to a firm in Canton Road Messrs. Greaves and Co. The jewellery included that of his concubines. He held shares in the Lu Tai Hong, but not to the amount of $4,000. He had only two shares, of the value of Tls. 400. An inspection of the Company's books would show this holding. He had borrowed Tls. 800 and paid the money over to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. The scrip for the shares was in the possession of his mother, who lived in Park Road. In conjunction with another man, he had purchased 2 mow of land for $1,250. He had not given Tls. 7,500 for another piece. He and the other man were equal partners, and the other man held the fa-tsien. He had over 10 mow of land at Shaohsing, worth over $1,000. He had lent one Wei ah sung $600. The latter was his uncle and he held no promissory note for the loan. The money was lent about a year ago. He had also lent Messrs. Brewer's shroff $900, for which he had an acknowledgment which was now in his mother's possession. The loan was made about a year ago. His share in an opium shop in Foochow Road amounted to $220, for which he had no scrip. In a stable in Foochow Road, he held three shares, of the value of $900 in all. There were three other partners, and the total capital was $4,500. He had an agreement of partnership, which was in his mother's possession. He had paid $350 bargain money for a victoria, which he kept at No. 2, Lloyd Road. This was money paid on account; the purchase money amounted to $490. He had a dog-cart, a brougham, and two ponies at Kiang Sung's stable, which he let out for hire. He bought them in the 9th moon of last year. They were new when he bought them. He had paid $1,950 for the lot. He had an account at one bank—the Sze Yuen Bank. It was all in cash and could be withdrawn at any time. His bank account books were lodged with a cotton hong. He kept no account books of his own. All his payments were made in ready money, and he had no records of the various transactions. Cheng Loo-yu was manager of the cotton yarn hong last year. He had not lost money to that gentleman gambling, nor had he lent him money. He had not gambled with his uncle, Wei Ah-wang, but had gambled with others. He had gambled with Chen Sun and had lent him $100. The others he had gambled with were mafoos, and he had lost from $3,000 to $5,000 in the third moon of last year. The gambling took place at Sassoon's stables, No. 1, Bubbling Well Road. He had not gambled since then. No-one owed him any gambling debts; he was all square. He had no record of the sale of the jewellery to pay the Hunan Company's debt. He sold them to two goldsmiths. He had collected bills for the Hunan Company and sold the jewels to refund to them the amount collected by him. He lived with his mother in Park Road. The man who owed him $100 was away in Sungkiang, but would be back shortly. During the last two quarters he had lived at the rate of from $30 to $50 per month. His carriages were let out on hire. That amount did not include his land purchases.

Mr. White-Cooper said it would be necessary to have the parties with whom the defendant had had transactions present in Court, and also the defendant's mother.

The Assessor said that warrants would be issued for the persons named, and after their arrest a date would be fixed for the further hearing.

The prisoner was remanded in the custody of the Police.

A Shoplifter brought to Book.

A well-dressed native of Nanking was charged with the theft of rolls of silk from various stores in the Settlements, the stolen property being of the value of more than $400.

Inspector Chilver said that the prisoner had been in the habit of entering silk stores and asking to see different kinds of silk. When the silk was laid out in front of him he would say that it was not quite the correct shade, and while the shopman was getting another roll he would slip a roll under his coat and afterwards leave the shop without paying for it. He had defrauded no less than 19 stores in this Settlement and 41 in the French Concession. A French Detective-inspector was present in Court, and asked that after the prisoner had been dealt with he should be allowed to accompany the French Police to the French Concession to assist them to recover the balance of the stolen silks. If the Police had to wait until he had served a term of imprisonment, all trace of the stolen goods might be lost before his release. When the prisoner was arrested 42 pawn tickets were found concealed in his sleeve, 14 of which referred to goods pawned in the French Concession. The goods in Court had all been recovered from pawn-shops. When arrested the prisoner said he had only been in Shanghai four days.

The Assessor said that the prisoner would be handed over to the French Police to enable them to recover the property pawned in the French Concession, after which he must be brought back to that Court for sentence.

Thefts from the scene of a fire.

A shoemaker was charged with stealing jewellery to the value of $1,000 from a pawnshop, No. 158, Peking Road, the scene of a fire, on the 6th instant, and his brother was charged with receiving the said property, well knowing the same to have been stolen.

Sergeant Mackintosh said that $500 worth of the property had been recovered.

The prisoners were remanded to give them an opportunity of making restitution of the balance of the stolen property.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

To the Share Holders.

Gentlemen,—The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank, and Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ending December 31st, 1902.

The Gross Profits of the Bank for the past half-year, including yen 495,073 brought forward from last Accounts, amount to yen 6,333,448, of which yen 4,397,596 have been deducted for Current Expenses, Interests, etc., leaving a balance of yen 1,935,852.

The Directors now propose that yen 150,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to yen 9,060,000 and that yen 200,000 be put aside as special reserve to provide for the depreciation of the silver funds. From the remainder the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, which will absorb yen 720,000 on old shares and yen 360,000 on new shares, making a total of yen 1,080,000.

The Balance, yen 505,852, will be carried forward to the credit of next Account.

Nagatane Soma,
Chairman.

Head Office, Yokohama,
10th March, 1903.

Balance Sheet, 31st December, 1902.

Liabilities.

	Y.
Capital paid up	18,000,000
Reserve Fund	8,910,000
Reserve for Doubtful Debts	315,006
Reserve for Depreciation of Bank's Premises, Properties, Furniture, etc	612,230
Deposits (Current, Fixed, etc.)	58,361,549
Bills Payable, Bills Rediscounted, Acceptances, and other Sums due by the Bank	78,099,296
Dividends Unclaimed	5,052
Amount brought from last Account	495,073
Net Profit for the past Half-year	1,440,778
	Yen 166,338,987

Assets.

Cash Account—		
In Hand	5,696,911	
At Bankers	4,506,629	10,203,540
Investments in Public Securities		21,510,869
Bills discounted, Loans, Advances, &c.		40,922,626
Bills receivable and other Sums due to the Bank		92,164,770
Bullion and Foreign Money		251,313
Bank's Premises, Properties, Furniture, &c.		1,285,866
		Yen 166,338,987

Profit and Loss Account.

To Current Expenses, Interests, &c	4,397,596
To Reserve Fund	150,000
To Reserve for Silver Funds	200,000
To Dividend— yen 6 per Share for 120,000 Old Shares=yen 720,000; and yen 3 per Share for 120,000 New Shares=yen 360,000	1,080,000
To Balance carried forward to next Account	505,852
Yen	6,333,448

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By Balance brought forward June 30th, 1902	495,073
By Amount of Gross Profits for the Half-year ending 31st December 1902	5,838,375
Yen	6,333,448

We have examined the above Accounts in detail, with the Books and Vouchers of the Bank and the Returns from the Branches and Agencies and find them to be correct. We have further inspected the Securities of the Bank, and also those held on account of Loans, Advances, etc., and find them all to be in accordance with the Books and Accounts of the Bank.

Nobuo Tajima, Fukusaburo Watanabe. } Auditors.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

At a meeting of the Council held in the Board Room on Wednesday, the 15th of April, 1903, there were present: Messrs. W. G. Bayne (*Chairman*), A. W. Burkill, H. De Gray, C. Montague Ede, S. A. Hardoon, D. Landale, A. M. Marshall, O. Meuser, C. W. Wrigglesworth, the Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary.

The usual formal business is transacted.

The minutes of the meeting of a Special Committee of the Council with the Directors of the Waterworks Co. Ld., are read, whereon were discussed preliminary proposals for the revision of the agreement of 1881.

Electricity Department. Extension of Mains. In view of the large number of buildings already erected, or in process of erection, on the North Szechuen Road, the extension of supply-mains along this thoroughfare, beyond Settlement limits, is authorised.

Road Extension 26 N.—Report by the Engineer is submitted, on the subject of Messrs. Scott and Carter's claim for compensation for the scheduled portion of Cadastral Lot 342 required for the widening of the Toongdong-ka-bong, amounting to Tls. 3,600. The Council endorses the view that this extension is not of great importance, and, since the land at present available for surrender forms a very small section thereof, it is decided to postpone its acquisition for the present.

Road Extension 19 W.—Reply from Mr. A. E. Algar is read to the Council's proposals in respect to the surrender ex U. S. Lot 692, required for this extension, and it is decided to accept his revised claim for compensation at the rate of Tls. 4,000 per mow, less one third, being the owner's contribution towards the improvement.

Great Western Road.—Enquiry is submitted from Mr. H. Lester as to whether the Council would permit bridges to be erected over the Changpang, abutting on this road, in return for payment of Municipal taxes by the owners of properties situated on the other side of the creek. Reply as directed is ordered for publication:—

Council Room,
Shanghai, 16th April, 1903.

Sir,—In reply to your note of the 4th instant, I am directed to inform you that, without introducing any question of taxation, the Council is prepared to grant permits for private bridges over the Changpang to abut upon the Great Western Road, upon payment of an annual fee.

This fee would be fixed for each individual case upon a basis roughly equivalent to that suggested by you.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O. P. Bland,
Secretary.

H. Lester, Esq.,
Shanghai.

Foochow Road.—Messrs. Scott and Carter's claim of Tls. 1,214.95 for Mow 0.043 ex B.C. Lot 2,059 required for the widening of this road, is disagreed to, being on the basis of the assessed value raised by one third and with an additional ten per cent for compulsory surrender.

Sinza Police Station, Fire Station, and Market.—A joint site for these projected Public Works has been arranged by the Municipal Engineer, and authority is given for the conclusion of the negotiations for its purchase. The property consists of B.C. Lots 2,652, 2,012, 4,205, and 1,487, the whole forming a good rectangular lot with frontage on the Avenue Road. The total area is Mow 7.461 and the price Tls. 5,500 per mow.

North Szechuen Road.—Having reference to the petition signed by landowners on this road outside the Settlement limits, and noting the recommendation of the Works Committee in it, it is decided to instruct the Engineer to fill up the drainage ditch and make the road without drainage facilities at a cost not to exceed the budget appropriation for the current year.

Volunteers.—The Council is informed that Major Watson has arrived and will take over command of the Corps upon the return of Lieut. H. Mackenzie from leave.

Do., Reserve Commission.—Renewal of Commission to Lieut. Hunter is authorised.

Recreation Ground Committee.—The Council is informed that this Committee has now been completed by the election of Mr. R. Mazzegger in the place of Commander Butler as representative of the Race Club.

Fire Department.—The Council approves the appointment of Mr. Lendrum as Foreman of "Le Tonnant" Company in succession to Mr. Roche, resigned owing to illness.

The meeting then adjourns.

The following are forwarded for publication with the foregoing minutes:—

POLICE WEEKLY REPORT.

Return of apprehensions, etc., made by the Police during the week ending the 11th April, 1903.

Offences.	Number of Applications.
Breach of Municipal Regulations	312
Burglary	1
Cruelty to Animals	1
Cutting and Wounding	3
Breach of Garbage Regulation	11
Furious Riding and Driving	12
Gambling	1
Kidnapping	3
Larceny from persons	1
" " dwellings, etc.	45
Murder	1
Miscellaneous Cases	342
Rickshaw Licences suspended	766
" " confiscated	39
Wheelbarrow Licences suspended	183
Hand Cart " "	2
Boats, Hawkers, and Beggars	49
Total number of persons arrested in the streets of Police	2,132
Chinese dead bodies found in streets	5
Stray dogs captured	50

A. M. Boisragon, Capt.,
Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Health Officer's Report for March.

During March the number of deaths among non-Chinese was 24, of which 11 occurred among the Resident population. There were 3 deaths from small-pox, and 1 from Scarlet fever.

Among the Chinese population the number of deaths during the month was 488. The number of deaths from Small-pox has fallen to almost one half of what it was last month.

The number of cases of Typhoid fever is lower than it has been for several months, and the Settlement is singularly free from all other infectious diseases. The Pasteur Institute has been unusually busy this month, 17 cases having undergone the anti-rabic treatment.

The Chinese continue to present themselves voluntarily for vaccination at the Health Office, and the employés in all the Dairies have now been vaccinated.

Numerous samples of milk were analysed during the month, and where adulteration was detected, the offenders were prosecuted, convicted, and fined. An unlicensed dairyman, and four unlicensed Laundrymen were similarly dealt with.

Here follow tables of Vital Statistics, Infectious Disease and Outdoor Sanitary Work; Work done in the Municipal Laboratory, Vaccine Station, Victoria Nursing Home and Slaughter-house; and lists of Laundries, Dairies and Dealers in Perishable Foodstuffs licensed for the protection of the Public Health.

A. Moore, M. D.,
Acting Health Officer.

Deaths Registered.

	Non-Chinese.	Chinese.
Small-pox	3	34
Typhoid Fever	0	0
Cholera	0	0
Scarlet Fever	1	0
Diphtheria	0	10
Total from all causes	24	488

Infectious Diseases notified among non-Chinese.

Small-pox	7
Cholera	0
Typhoid Fever	7
Diphtheria	0
Scarlet Fever	2
Tuberculosis	2

Isolation Hospital.

Admitted to Hospital	83
Discharged	77
Died	2
Remaining last day of month	39
Out-Patients	1,378
Vaccinations	0

Vaccine Station.

Tubes of Aseptic Glycerinated Vaccine, prepared in the laboratory by inoculation of calves, issued during the month, 1,674.

Municipal Laboratory and Pasteur Institute.

Bacteriological Examinations	41
Cases undergoing Anti-rabic Treatment	17
Chemical Analyses	16
Diphtheria Anti-toxin issued	64,000 units.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. For the cure of debility, liver and stomach complaints, this inestimable medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures performed by its use are so wonderful, that it now stands pre-eminent above all other remedies, more particularly for the cure of bilious and liver complaints, disorders of the stomach, dropsy and debilitated constitution. The beneficial effects of the Pills are so lasting that the whole system is renewed, the organs of digestion strengthened, and a free respiration promoted. They expel from the secretive organs the morbid matter which produces inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and physical decay, thus annihilating by their purifying properties, the virulence of the most painful and devastating diseases.

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Analysis of Water supplied by Shanghai Waterworks Company.

Sample collected at Municipal Laboratory.
Date of Analysis—March 18th-22nd.
Physical Characters—Clear with yellowish green tint.
Reaction—Neutral.

	Parts per 100,000
Total solid matters in Solution	16.0
(a) Volatile	8.0
(b) Fixed	7.0
Appearance on Ignition—Slight charring.	
Total Hardness	10
(a) Temporary	5
(b) Permanent	5
Chlorine	3.3
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.0515
Free Ammonia	Nil.
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0090
Poisonous Metals	Nil.
Nitrites	Nil.
Phosphates	Trace
Sulphates	Trace

Bacteriological Examination. There were 95 micro-organisms per c.c. and the ratio of liquefying to non-liquefying was 1 : 4. No pathogenic organisms were found.

Report on Analysis.—A water of a good degree of chemical and bacteriological purity.

Sanitary Work.

Complaints of insanitary conditions received from the Public	17
Complaints of insanitary conditions received from Officers of the Health Department	60
Written Intimations issued for sanitary amendments	14
Notices of intention to proceed served	0
Summonses	4
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease	18
Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., disinfected by steam	1,785
Rooms whitewashed	60
Defective drainage amended	44
Insanitary latrines and urinals rendered healthy	7
Insanitary ditches, ponds, and creeks rendered healthy	7
Night-soil pits and kongs abolished	12
Exposed coffined corpses removed and buried	58
Smoke nuisances suppressed	0
Offensive trade processes amended	0
Other unhealthy conditions amended	4

Licensed Laundries.

Laundryman.	Situation.
Yang Ah Sai	Range Road.
Lu Sih Kwo	"
Foo Ming Sun	"
Za Yung Je	"
Tung Ping Yang	"
Chang Siao Ko	"
Tzao Ah Bong	"
Wong Yung Fah	"
Za Sun Chi	"
Sun Fah	"
Hsu Ah San	"
Chien Pan Yuen	"
Shanghai Washing Co.	Carter Road
Chang Chu Tiang	Sing-kei-pang Road.
Seou Pan	North Honan Road.
Tsang Kwei Fah	"
San Woo	"
Ling Ah Yang	"
Loh Ah Ngoh	"
Ang Zang Kee	"
Chao Kwan Yuen	"
Wong Zeang Sun	Mohawk Road.
Chu Jien Kee	"
Wong Ping San	"
Chang Sew Hai	"
Pan Yue Fah	"
Lu Zung Ling	"
Yue Zing King	"
Woo Ah Tsa	"
Ching Ah Woo	"
Ching Zu Yang	"
Wong Ah Sai	Pok-chuen-hong-pang Rd
Cheng Ching Kee	Woosung Road.
Yah Ah Zun	"

Licensed Dairies.

Dairyman.	Situation.
R. W. Shaw	The Farm
F. G. Keeling	St. George's Farm
Mrs. Robinson	Swiss Farm
J. B. Cameron	Hongkew Dairy
Mrs. Flood	Fairfield Dairy
Mrs. Grandon	Yangtszepoo Farm
Hong Fei	Bubbling Well Road
Sing Kee	" "
Yuen Sung	" "
Chang Kee	Sinza Road
Yah Kee	" "
Soon Sun Chun	" "
Sui Chun	" "
Ha Chih	" "
Zee Butler	Carter Road
Yah Loong Shing	" "
Tai Woo	French Creek
Dong Hing	Li-hong-kew
Mo Hung Sing	" "
Shanghai Dairy	Yangtszepoo Road
Yang Shu Fong	Haining Road.
Yantszepoo Dairy	Thorburn Road
Yat Sing	Woosung Road
Yuen Shing	Markham Road.

Licensed Butchers, Poultry, Game, and Vegetable Dealers.

Butchers.	Situation.
Hop Foong	Maloo Market
Yuen Shing	" "
Hong Kee	" "
Tai Chong	" "
Yeh Tai	" "
L. Hopkins	Ningpo Road
Yue Shing	Tiendong Road
Yun Cheong	" "
Tsin Tsiang	" "
Chang Kee	Seward Road
Yhung Kee	Market Road
Wan Woo	" "
General Supply Co.	Broadway
Fook Loong	Woosung Road

Vegetable & Game Dealers.	Situation.
Yung Mow	Maloo Market
Mow Shing	" "
Shun Mow	" "
Zung Mow	" "
Nie Mow	" "
Tai Mow	" "
Yah Yuen	" "
Wan Shun	Tiendong Road
Han Mow	" "
Cheng Kee	Market Road

Slaughter-House and Cattle-Shed Returns.

	Slaughtered.	Rejected at Slaughter-house.	Passed for Slaughter from Cattle-sheds.	Passed for Export from Cattle-sheds.	Rejected at Cattle-sheds.
Oxen	1,417	4	1,417	0	0
Sheep	2,481	8	2,481	99	3
Calves	350	1	350	0	0
Pigs	179	0	0	0	0

Victoria Nursing Home.

Cases Admitted into the Home	14
Discharged	13
Died	1
Remaining last day of month	14
Nursed outside the Home	4
Daily visits	50
First class cases	167
Second class cases	150
Outside cases	83
Nursing pre-engagements	1
Free cases	2

Advertisements.

NOW READY

HSIAN,

The Capital of Shensi.

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NORTH CHINA HERALD' OFFICE

Shanghai, 13th July 1902

Notice.

For the future none but SOLID BLOCKS or STEREOS will be accepted for advertisements in the "North-China Daily News" and "North-China Herald," owing to the frequent accidents that occur through printing with those of other construction.

Blocks can be converted into solid stereos at a very moderate expense on application to this office.

Shanghai, 4th Aug., 1899.

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Shanghai, 10th Oct., 1901.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS (SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Apr 14	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	Apr 13	General	C. M. S. N. Co
„ 14	Kiangkwan	Chi str	1450	Lindstrom	Hankow	... 11	do	C. M. S. N. Co
„ 14	Hsiehho	Chi str	1089	Crawford	N'hwang v. C'foo	... 10	do	C. M. S. N. Co
„ 14	Kashing	Br str	1143	McKenzie	Swatow	... 10	do	Butterfield & Swire
„ 14	Changon	Br str	789	Newell	Hankow	... 7	do	Greaves & Co
„ 14	Yiksang	Br str	1236	Bowker	Foochow	... 12	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
„ 14	W. C. de Vries	Br str	661	Mennell	Hankow	... 11	do	Geo. McBain
„ 14	Wuhu	Br str	1250	Stringer	Amoy	... 10	do	Butterfield & Swire
„ 14	Talee Maru	Jap str	1316	Yoneyama	Hankow	... 11	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
„ 14	Meishun	Ger str	1151	Minning	Hankow	... 11	do	Melchers & Co
„ 14	Nippon Maru	Jap str	3437	Greene	Hongkong	... 11	do	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
„ 14	Coromandel	Br str	2783	Vibert	Hongkong, etc	... 10	Mails, &c.	P. & O. S. N. Co
„ 14	Tonkin	Fr str	2327	Schmitz	Japan	... 11	do	Messageries Maritimes
„ 14	AkunouraMaru	Jap str	1065	Ochi	Nagasaki	... —	Coal	H. J. H. Tripp
„ 14	Yunnan	Br str	1206	Benson	Newchwang	... —	General	Butterfield & Swire
„ 14	Meian	Am str	461	Johns	Hankow	... —	do	Standard Oil Co
„ 14	Mongolia	Russ str	1627	Padalka	Port Arthur	... —	do	Chinese Eastern Rail. Co.
„ 14	Australian	Br str	1784	Helms	Hongkong	... —	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
„ 15	Pekin	Br str	2245	Sparke	Ningpo	... 14	do	Butterfield & Swire
„ 15	Toonan	Chi str	942	Barlow	Tangku	... 12	do	C. M. S. N. Co
„ 15	Hudson	Br str	2376	Burnett	New York	Mar —	do	Standard Oil Co
„ 15	Peiping	Chi str	326	Taggart	Tientsin	Apr —	do	Chinese Eng. & Ming. Co
„ 15	Ningpo	Br str	1240	Richards	Amoy	... —	do	Butterfield & Swire
„ 15	Vorwaerts	Ger str	643	Sohnemann	Kiaochow	... —	do	Melchers & Co
„ 15	Glengarry	Br str	1925	Holman	Hongkong	... —	do	McGregor Bros. & Gow
„ 15	S 90	Ger t-b	396	Hoppner		... —		
„ 15	Taku	Ger t-d				... —		
„ 15	Suitai	Ger str	1145	Vogel	Hankow	... 13	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
„ 16	Kiangteen	Chi str	1476	Frigast	Ningpo	... 15	do	C. M. S. N. Co
„ 16	Haeshin	Chi str	755	Lowe	Foochow	... 14	do	C. M. S. N. Co
„ 16	Kwangchi	Chi str	316	Spear	Tientsin	... 12	do	C. M. S. N. Co
„ 16	Shansi	Br str	1228	Carnaghan	Swatow	... 12	do	Butterfield & Swire
„ 16	Kweilin	Br str	1088	Macintosh	Amoy	... 12	do	Butterfield & Swire
„ 16	Suiwo	Br str	1931	Hogg	Hankow	... 13	do	Butterfield & Swire
„ 16	Fungshun	Chi str	831	Gillespie	Wenchow v. N'po	... 14	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
„ 16	Loongmoon	Ger str	1245	Schulz	Hongkong	... 11	do	C. M. S. N. Co
„ 16	Ella	Br str	519	George	Hankow	... 13	do	Siemssen & Co
„ 16	Taksang	Br str	977	Baker	Swatow	... 12	do	Greaves & Co
„ 16	Wingsang	Br str	1517	Sellar	Kobe	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
„ 16	Helios	Nor str	833	Eitrem	Moji	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
„ 16	Saikio Maru	Jap str	1652	Young	Nagasaki	... 14	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
„ 16	Calabria	Ital cru		Castiglia	Kobe	... —	Mails, &c.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
„ 16	Liu Hsing	Chi r-c	1500	Myhre	Cruise	... —		
„ 17	Pekin	Br str	2236	Sparke	Ningpo	... 16	General	Customs
„ 17	Szechuen	Br str	1158	Hall	Chefoo	... 14	do	Butterfield & Swire
„ 17	Choysang	Br str	1424	Mitchell	Hongkong	... 13	do	Butterfield & Swire
„ 17	Meidah	Ger str	1151	Shierhorst	Hankow	... 14	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
„ 17	Shaohsing	Br str	1307	Harris	Hankow & Ports	... 15	do	Melchers & Co
„ 17	Argo	Nor str	879	Melberg	Hongkong	... —	do	Butterfield & Swire
„ 17	Samar	Am s.v.		Armussen	Portland, Oregon	... —	Lumber	Thoresen & Co
„ 17	Bygdo				Hongkong	... —	Ballast	Paul Brunat
„ 17	Pascal	Fr cru	4015	Senès		... —		Moller Brothers
„ 17	Sagami	Br str			Hongkong	... —	General	Dodwell & Co., Ld
„ 17	Yushun	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Tangku & Chefoo	... 14	do	C. M. S. N. Co
„ 17	Vorwarts	Ger g-b		von Weise		.. —		
„ 18	Kiangteen	Chi str	1471	Frigast	Ningpo	... 17	do	C. M. S. N. Co
„ 18	Kiangfoo	Chi str	1468	Bassett	Hankow	... 15	do	C. M. S. N. Co
„ 18	Chiyuen	Chi str	1211	Sleeman	H'kong & Canton	... 14	do	C. M. S. N. Co
„ 18	Hsinfung	Chi str	1385	Peterson	Tientsin	... 16	do	C. M. S. N. Co
„ 18	Lienshing	Br str	1049	Young	W'ei, C'foo, T'sin	... 14	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
„ 18	Sual	Br str	667	Scott	Hankow	... 16	do	Geo. McBain
„ 18	Taisang	Br str	1544	Bradley	Singapore, H'kng	... 4	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
„ 18	Tahung Maru	Jap str	1319	Yeiiko	Hankow	... 15	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
„ 18	Store Nordiske	Dan str	596	Suenson	Cruise	... —		G. N. Tel. Co
„ 18	Meian	Am str	461	Johns	Hankow	... —		Standard Oil Co
„ 18	Fuping	Br str	1052	Gray	Tientsin	... —	do	Chinese Eng. & Ming. Co
„ 19	Pekin	Br str	2243	Sparke	Ningpo	.. 18	do	Butterfield & Swire
„ 19	Yochow	Br str	1063	Brown	Swatow	... 16	do	Butterfield & Swire
„ 19	Canton	Br str	1110	Lawrence	Hongkong	... 15	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
„ 19	Kingsing	Br str	1223	Purkis	Hankow	... 17	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
„ 19	Tehhsing	Br str	937	Gray	Hankow	... 17	do	Greaves & Co.
„ 19	Taiwan	Br str	1109	Harder	Amoy	... 16	do	Butterfield & Swire
„ 19	Gov. Jaeschke	Ger str	1015	Schuldt	Kiaochow	... —	do	Melchers & Co
„ 19	Atagosan Maru	Jap str	1267	Yasawa	Kuchinotzu	... —	Coal	M. B. Kaisha
„ 19	Bayern	Ger str	3128	Bleeker	Hamburg, etc	... 17	Mails, &c.	Melchers & Co
„ 19	Bussard	Ger g-b	1609	Huss	Nanking	...	do	
„ 19	Fuyo Maru	Jap str	775	Tsumura	Japan	—		M. B. Kaisha
„ 19	Indrani	Br str	2226	Hill	Japan	... —	Coal	Jardine, Matheson & Co
„ 19	Tantalus	Br str	2282	Gregory	Hongkong	... —	General	Butterfield & Swire
„ 20	Hangsang	Br str	1556	Wilde	Hongkong	... 16	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
„ 20	Hangchow	Br str	999	Mawley	Hongkong	... 15	do	Butterfield & Swire
„ 20	Ngankin	Br str	1719	Newcomb	Hankow	... 17	do	Butterfield & Swire
„ 20	Suian	Ger str	1145	Fuhlers	Hankow	... 17	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
„ 2	Knivsberg	Ger str	646	Kayser	Kiaochow	... —	do	Melchers & Co

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SHARES.

Shanghai, 23rd April, 1903.

A number of transactions have taken place during the past week, although, with the exception of dealings in *Indo-Chinas*, the volume of business has been small. We have to report a slackening of prices due we consider to the fact of the very heavy April Settlement pending; the settling days for this month being fixed for the 29th and 30th.

BANKS.—*Hongkong and Shanghai Banks*. These have declined to $685 with sellers at this rate. On the 16th a transaction was reported locally in these at 696, the market has weakned considerably, however, and there are sellers in the South at 685 with buyers at $680. The London quotation still remains at £63. *Nationals* are wanted in the South at $25.

MARINE INSURANCE.—The only business in this has been in *Unions* at $537½. *China Traders* have changed hands in the South at $60. *Yangtsze*.—The Company paid a dividend for 1901 of $12 at Ex. 73=Tls. 8.76 on the 22nd inst. We quote the market for this stock steady at $131 ex this dividend. *Cantons* have changed hands at $167½.

FIRE INSURANCE.—*Hongkongs*, no business reported locally. There are sellers in the South at $310, and buyers of *Chinas* at $32.

SHIPPING. *Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steam Boats* have been dealt in at $38½. *Indo Chinas*. Considerable business has been done in this stock. On the 16th the market opened with sales at Tls. 77 and 77½ for April; 78½ for June and 80 July. On the 17th cash shares were sold at 78, and 77½ for April. On the 18th at 78 for cash, 78½ May and 79½ 80 June. On the 20th at 78 for April, and 81 July with sales to Hongkong at $108. On the 21st April Settlement shares were dealt in at 79 and for May at 79½ and 80. On the 22nd June Settlement shares were sold at 80. The market is quieter with sellers for cash at 78½. *Douglasses*, sellers at $43. *Shanghai Tug Boats* sellers at Tls. 340. *Cargo Boats*.—Transactions in these have been steadily quoted during the week at Tls. 170 and shares are obtainable at this rate. A transaction for September at Tls. 188½ is reported.

DOCKS AND WHARVES. *S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co.*—A fair business is reported during the week in these. The market opened on the 16th with cash sales at Tls. 190 and 191¼, for April delivery at 191 and 192½, for May at 195, for July at 200. On the 17th cash and April Shares were dealt in at 192½ with sales at 200 for July. On the 18th for April at 192½. On the 20th for cash at 192½ and 190 and 192½ Settlement. On the 21st at 192½ cash and Settlement, and 200 for July. On the 22nd 190 cash, 200 July, 195 June and 190 192½ for the Settlement. *Hongkong & Whampoa Docks* Sellers in the South at $217. *Shanghai & Hongkew Wharves*, a transaction is reported in these at Tls. 300, there are sellers at this rate. *Hongkong & Kowloon Wharves* Sellers at $95.

SUGAR COMPANIES.—The only business reported is a transaction in *Chinas* at $109.

MINING.—*Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.*—Bearer Scrips are being sold at Tls. 7.3.4.

LANDS.—*Shanghais* have been dealt in at Tls 112, there are sellers at this rate. *Hongkongs* are offering at $175. *Humphreys Estate* are wanted at $12.1/4.

INDUSTRIAL. *Internationals* have changed hands at Tls. 42, and *Lou-kung-mows* at Tls. 45. *Ewos* are offering at Tls. 40. *Hongkong Cottons* are wanted at $16½. *Shanghai Ices* have been dealt in at Tls. 22 and 23, there are sellers at these rates. *Maatschappij, &c. in Langkat*. A number of transactions have taken place during the week at fairly steady rates. The market opened on the 16th with sales for the Settlement at 345 and 342½. On the 17th at 345 cash and 342½ April, 350 May, 360 June and 365 July. On the 18th at 347½ April. On the 20th at 350 for cash, 347½, 350 and 352½ April Settlement; 362½ and 365 for June. On the 21st at 352½ cash, 350 April Settlement, 371¼ and 372½ July, and 376¼ August. On the 22nd at 347½ and 345 cash, and 350 for April Settlement. At close the market is quiet at 345, but rates for forward delivery continue strong. *Sumatras*. These have been dealt in at Tls. 60 and 61½ for cash.

STORES & HOTELS.—*Hall and Holt*: have been dealt in at $37 and 38. *Montries* at $61. *Llewellons* at $42½. *Watsons* at $14½. *Astor House Hotels* have changed hands at $30 and 29. *Hongkong Hotels* are wanted in the South at $148.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The only Stock dealt in under this heading is *Telephones* at Tls. 63.

LOANS.—Sellers generally at quotations.

STOCK.	No.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per last Reports. Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	Last Dividend, etc. To Shareholders	When Paid or Due.	Closing Quotations.
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000	$125	$125	$15,500,000	$1,435,472.73	31-12-02	£2 for ½ year ending 31-12-02	16-2-03	$680 buyers & £63
National Bank of China (Ld.).....	40,453	£10	£8	$307,506.68	$15,613.80	31-12-02	$1.96½ on Ordinary shares for 1902	21-1-03	$25 buyers
" " (founders)	750	£1	£1				none on Founders shares	.....	$10 steady
MARINE INSURANCE.									
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ld.	10,000	250	$100	1,000,000	1,672,433.78	30-6-02	$30 per share for 1901	15-10-02	$537½ sales
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ld.	24,000	$83.33	$25	900,000 / 151,992.40	218,669.09	30-4-02	$4 per share for year to 30-4-02	26-11-02	$60 sales
North-China Ins. Co., Ld.	5,000	£100	£25	Tls. 360,000	T200,964.32	30-6-02	Final 4% = 8% for 1901	22-10-02	T190 buyers
Yangtsze Ins. Association, Ld.....	8,000	$100	$60	$675,000 / 103,530.32	$486,248.62	31-12-01	$12=20 per cent for 1901	22-4-03	$131 ex. div.
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	$250	$50	1,250,000	80,056.99	30-9-02	$14 per share for 1901	24-10-02	$167½ sales
FIRE INSURANCE.									
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld	8,000	$250	$50	$1,144,891.96	$299,299.15	31-12-02	For 1901 $22.25 per share	3-3-03	$307½ buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld	20,000	$100	$20	$1,072,760.42	$262,897.67	31-12-02	For 1901 $6 per share	5-3-03	$82 buyers
SHIPPING.									
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S. B. Co. ...	80,000	$15	$15	600,000 / 300,000	50,704.14	31-12-02	10 per cent for half year	9-2-03	$38½ sales
Indo-China S. N. Co.	49,589	£10	£10	£232,357.4/3 / 100,000	£17,657.16.6	31-12-01	Final of 12/- = £1 for 1901	25-6-02	T78½ sellers
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ld.	2,000,000	£1	£1	400,000	26,731.18/11	31-12-01	2nd Interim of 9d. 2/- for 1901	1-2-02	£1 10s. sales
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	20,000	$50	$50	173,899 / 71,815	.....	30-6-02	$3 for year	29-9-02	$43 sellers
Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ld.	2,000	T100	T100	T60,000	T3,325.71	31-12-01	3rd Interim of 4 per cent	20-12-02	T340 sellers
Taku Tug and Lighter Co., Ld.....	25,800	T50	T50	.....	.....	.....	1st year of Increased Capital	.....	T52½ sales
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co., Ld.	4,000	T100	T100	T84,752.06	T2,814.08	31-12-01	Final dividend of 7% = 13% 1902	6-8-02	T170 sellers
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co Ld.....	2,000	T100	T100	T47,211.34	T6,691.87	13-12-01	Final dividend of 7% = 13% 1902	6-8-02	T170 sellers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ld.....	55,200	T100	T100	T750,000	T60,150.30	30-4-02	Interim of Tls. 7	25-2-03	T192½ steady
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ld ...	50,000	$50	$50	.....	$196,256.84	31-12-02	Div. and Bonus = 12% for ½ year	24-2-03	$217 sellers
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ld. ...	20,000	T100	T100	T40,000	T21,679.74	31-12-01	Final Tls. 12 = Tls. 18 for 1902	1-9-02	T300 sellers
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	30,000	$50	$50	$250,000 / 51,418.72	$12,402.75	31-12-01	Final 5 per cent = 7 per cent for 1902	12-3-03	$95 sellers
Yangtsze Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.....	2,500	T100	T100	T435.55	.....	31-12-02	12 per cent for 1902	12-3-03	T190 sales
SUGAR COMPANIES.									
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.....	7,000	T50	T50	T90,000	T1,876.84	30-9-02	Final of Tls. 3½ = Tls. 6 for year	18-12-02	T70 sellers

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Docks and Wharves.									
S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ld.	55,200	T100	T100	T750,000	T60,150.30	30-4-02	Interim of Tls. 7	25-2-03	T192½ steady
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ld	50,000	$50	$50	....	$196,256.84	31-12-02	Div. and Bonus=12% for ½ year	24-2-03	$217 sellers
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ld.	20,000	T100	T100	T40,000	T21,679.74	31-12-01	Final Tls. 12=Tls. 18 for 1902	1-9-02	T300 sellers
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	80,000	$50	$50	{ $250,000 / 51,448.72 }	$12,402.75	31-12-01	Final 5 per cent=7 per cent for 1902	12-3-03	$95 sellers
Yangtsze Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	2,500	T100	T100	T435.55	....	31-12-02	12 per cent for 1902	12-3-03	T190 sales
Sugar Companies.									
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ld.	7,000	T50	T50	T90,000	T1,876.84	30-9-02	Final of Tls. 3½ = Tls. 6 for year	18-12-02	T70 sellers
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	20,000	$100	$100	$160,000	Dr. $438,232.99	31-12-02	Final $7 = $12 for 1901	25-3-02	$109 sales
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	7,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $50,675.01	31-12-01	For 1897 a/c $3 per share	......	$12 buyers
Mining.									
Punjom Mining Co., Ld. (ordinary)	60,000	$10	$10 }	none	Dr. $261,000.93	31-12-02	None	......	$4 nominal
,, ,, (preference)	80,000	$1	$1 }						$0.75 ,,
Jelebu Mining & Trading Co., Ld.	45,000	$5	$5	none	Dr. 103,343.59	4-8-02	5 per cent ½ year 31-7-94	......	$1¼ ,,
Raub Australian G. M. Co., Ld. {	50,000	£1	£1 }	£4,873.10	Dr. £958.19.10	31-3-02	1/- per share	28-1-01	* * *
	150,000	$1	$18.10 }						$7½ buyers
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	none	£8,606.13.6	28-2-02	1/6 per share to 28-2-02	10-10-02	T7¾ sales
Lands.									
S'hai Land Investment Co., Ld.	52,000	T50	T50	T267,988.84	T9,366.79	31-12-02	Final of Tls. 3 on a/c 1902	21-2-03	T112 sales
H'kong Land Investment & Ag. Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	$750,000	$51,707.26	31-12-02	Final $6 = $12 for 1902	27-1-03	$175 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ld.	6,000	$50	$30	none	512.83	31-12-01	$1.80 per share for 1901	13-2-02	$40 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ld.	100,000	10	$10	{ 200,000 / 50,000 }	12,117.97	31-12-02	$0.90 per share for 1902	9-2-03	$12¼ buyers
Wei-hai-wei Land & B. C., Ld.	3,000	T25	T25	none	Dr. T6,949.25	31-12-01	......	none	T18 sales
Industrial.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	15,000	T100	T100	none	T4,215.88	31-10-02	......	......	T40 sellers
International C. Man. Co., Ld.	8,384	T75	T75	none	91,220.56	30- 9-02	Interim of Tls. 3 for 1898	30-4-98	T42 sales
Laou-kung-mow C. S. & W. Co.	7,158	T100	T100	none	....	31-12-02	Interim of Tls. 4 for 1898	1-8-98	T45 sellers
Soy Chee C. S. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	T500	none	4,965.30	31-12-02	Tls. 20 for 1897	2-2-98	T170 buyers
Hongkong, Cotton S. W. D. Co., Ld.	120,000	$10	$10	none	$8,465.05	31- 7-02	Final of $0.60 = $1 for year	16-9-02	$17 sellers
Shanghai Gas Co.	11,000	T50	T50	none	T5,142.62	31-12-02	Final Div. & Bonus = 10% to 31-12-02	25-2-03	Tls. 112½ sellers
Major Brothers, Ld.	5,500	T50	T50	none	2,993.18	31-12-02	6 per cent for 1902	5-3-02	T40 buyers
Shanghai Ice, C. S. & R. Co., Ld.	8,000	T25	T25	none	T6,770.32	30-11-02	Tls. 1.50 for 1900	27-3-01	T23 buyers
China Flour Mill Co., Ld.	3,937	T50	T50	T20,000.00	T2,536.15	31-12-02	Final of Tls. 7 for 1902	17-2-03	T87½ steady
Shanghai Pulp & Paper Co., Ld	4,500	T100	T100	.....	14,288.93	31-12-01	Tls. 5 Interim for 1902	15-8-02	T119 buyers
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	100,000	$10	$10	$330,000	$25,676.74	31-12-02	12 per cent for 1902	22-3-03	$22 ex. div.
Maatschappij &c. in Langkat	25,000	Glds100	G100	First year	......	......	Tls. 7.50 = Tls. 10 Interim for 1903	......	T345 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	13,000	T20	T20	T95,000	T554.25	31-10-02	Final 13 per cent = 23 per cent 1902	20-3-03	T61½ sales
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	7,200	£20	£20	115,000	6,306.37	31-12-02	Final 32/6 = £2.7.6 for 1902	26-3-93	T410 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Co., Ld.	2,000	T100	T100	....	... .	......	First year	......	T. T141 buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	30,000	$10	$10 }	none	$1,275.39	30- 4-02	8 per cent for year	9-7-02	} $18 buyers
Do. New Issue	30,000	$10	$5 }						} $6.55 ,,
Stores and Hotels.									
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	000	$20	$20	$170,000	17,247.11	28- 2-02	Interim of 2 on 14,000 old shares, a/c. 1902	29-4-02	$38 sales
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	1,200	$100	$100	....	647.35	31-12-01	$4 for 1901	3.-5-02	$42½ sales
A. S. Watson & Co., Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	$275,000	4,723.61	31-12-01	Interim of 5 per cent, a/c 1902	2 -11-02	$14¾ sales
Central Stores, Ld.	6000	$12	$12 }	none	2,546.51	31-12-02	Final of $2 = $3 for year	18-2-03	$27½ sales
,, Founders	123	$12	$12 }						$50
Robinson Piano Co., Ld	3,200	$50	$50	21,000	6,366.84	26- 9-02	$2.50 for half year	26-9-02	$50 nominal
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.	2,500	$50	$50	none	849.77	18- 9-02	Final of 6% = 10% for year	18-9-02	$61 sales
Weeks & Co., Ld.	10,000	$20	$20	none	147.49	30-10-02	$2 for share for year	30-10-02	$24 buyers
E. L. Mondon, Ld.	7,000	T50	T50	First year	......	......	First year	......	T51½ sales
Astor House Hotel Co., Ld.	21,612	$25	$25	$22,500	21,015.10	27- 1-02	$15 Interim 1901	27-1-02	$29 sales
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ld.	12,000	$50	$50	$90,000	377.49	31-12-01	$6 for half year = $12 for year	12-3-02	$148 buyers
Hotel des Colonies, Ld.	9,000	T25	T25	First year	......	......	First year	......	T17½ sellers
Tsingtao Hotel Co., Ld.	2,500	$100	$100	$1,891.08	509.66	30- 4-02	7½ per cent for 1901	30-4-02	$95 sellers
Miscellaneous.									
China Provident L. & Ms. Co., Ld.	10,000	$20	$10	$16,000	22.02	31-12-02	8 per cent for 1902	19-1-03	$10 sales
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ld	1,800	T50	T50	T15,000	T35,758.65	31-12-02	18 per cent for 1902	26-3-03	T162½ buyers
Shanghai Mercury, Ld.	1,400	T50	T50	none	102.00	30- 4-02	Tls. 5 for 1902	24-6-02	T60 sellers
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.	4,000	T50	T50	T15,000	409.49	31- 3-02	Tls. 4 for 1901	14-5-02	T63 buyers
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ld.	5,000	......	......	T10,000	T3,086.65	31- 1-03	10 per cent for 1902	.....	T112.50 sales

LOANS.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	[illegible] Payable.	Return on inv. allowing for Amortisation			
Shanghai Mun. Debentures 1892	T50,050.91	T50,050.[illegible]	T100	5 %	June & D	(a) 5.68%	—	(a	T94.50
Do. 1893	T125,093.00	T60,000.00	T100	[illegible]	Do	(g) 5.67%	—	(a)	T97.[illegible]
Do. 1894	T105,000.00	T105,000.90	T100	[illegible]	Do.	(g) 5.53%	—	(a	T103 [illegible]
D 1895	T115,000.00	T115,000.90	T100	[illegible]	[illegible]	(g) 5.55%	—	(a	T94 00
Do. 1896	T110,000.00	T110,000.00	T100	[illegible]	[illegible]	(g) 5.52%	—	(a)	T94 00
Do. 1897	T238,800.00	T238,800.00	T100	[illegible]	[illegible]	(g) 5.50%	..	(a)	T94. 0
Do. 1898	T[illegible]	T[illegible]	T100	5 %	Do	(g) 5.62%	—	(a)	T103 0
Do. 1900	T33,900.00	T33,900.00	T100	5½ %	Do.	(g) 5.95%	..	(a)	T97.[illegible]
Do. 1901	T250,000.00	T250,000.00	T100	6 %	Do.	[illegible]	..		T103 5[illegible]
Do. 1902	T150,000.00	T150,000.00	T100	6 %	Do.	......	—		T103 5[illegible]
Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1886 F	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 6.70%	..	(a	T[illegible]
Shanghai Land Inv. Co. Debentures, 1890	T250,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	(a	T103.[illegible]
Do. Do. 1892	T250,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5½ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 5.90%	—	(a	T97.[illegible]
Do. Do. 1893	T250,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] & Sept	[illegible] 5.6[illegible]	..	(a	T103.[illegible]
Do. Do. 1898	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	June & Dec	(g) 5.5[illegible]	.	(a	T93 [illegible]
Do. Do. 1900	T250,[illegible]	[illegible]	T[illegible]	[illegible]	April & [illegible]	[illegible] 5.74	—	(a)	T[illegible]
[illegible] Do. 1900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	June & [illegible]	(g) 5.74		(a	T[illegible]
,, Do. 1901	T100,[illegible]	T100,000.00	T100	5	May & Nov.	......	...		T93.00
Do. Do. 1902	T400,000.[illegible]	T400,000	T100	6	June & Dec.	......	...		T103.00
Shanghai Waterworks Co. Debentures [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar. & Sept	(g) 5.64%		(a	T[illegible]
Do. ,, [illegible]	T[illegible]	T[illegible]	T[illegible]	[illegible]	June & Dec	(g) 5.26%	—	(a	T95.0[illegible]
Do. ,, [illegible]	T50,[illegible]	T50,[illegible]	T[illegible]	[illegible]	June & Dec	(g) 5.68%	—	(a)	T103.0[illegible]
Do. ,, [illegible]	T100,[illegible]	T100,[illegible]	T[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar. & Sept.	(g) 5.73%	.	(a	T103.[illegible]
Do. ,, [illegible]02	T100,000.[illegible]	[illegible]	T[illegible]	6 [illegible]	Do	(g) 5.74%	—	(a	T100.[illegible]
Perak Suga. C. Co. Debentures 1902	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	April & [illegible]	(g) 6.[illegible]		(a	T102.[illegible]
Shanghai Gas Co. ,, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Do	[illegible]	..	(a	T[illegible]
Do. ,, 1899	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		(a	T[illegible]
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld. 190[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—		T[illegible] 3.00

* For half year. † For year. ‡ Interim dividend. Final dividend for business year. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest. (c) Insurance Fund. (d) Depreciation Fund. (e) Reserve against Exchange and Investment Fluctuation. (g) Assuming that they run for the full term. (h) Including Bonus of [illegible] cent on Contributory Premiums. (k) Cum the new issue. (l) Depreciation account. D. Debit balance.

For all Dollar shares the exchange is fixed at 7[illegible]

23rd April.

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebrokers.

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DEPARTURES (FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
Apr 13	Inaba Maru	Jap	3835	Bainbridge	London, etc.	General	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
,, 14	Kiangyung	Chi	1451	Johnston	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,, 14	Tachang Maru	Jap	1681	Leach	Hankow & Ports	do	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
,, 14	Meilee	Ger	1151	Kley	Hankow & Ports		Melchers & Co
,, 14	Paohua	Br str	436	Damstrom	Hankow & Ports	do	Greaves & Co
,, 14	Progress	Russ str	542	Moller	C'kiang & Wuhu	Ballast	East-Asiatic Trading Co
,, 14	Tientsin	Br str	1227	Gibbs	Hankow	do	Butterfield & Swire
,, 14	Chungking	Br str	8[illegible]1	Hopkins	Newchwang	do	Butterfield & Swire
,, 14	Flintshire	Br str	2475	Haffner	Nagasaki	General	Shewan, Tomes & Co
,, 14	Irene	Chi str	826	Johns	Swatow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,, 14	Atagosan Maru	Jap str	1267	Yazawa	Japan	do	M. B. Kaisha
,, 14	Gov. Jaeschke	Ger str	1045	Schuldt	Kiaochow	do	Melchers & Co
,, 14	Décidée	Fr g-b	645	Lung			
,, 14	Helena	U.S. g-b	1392	Ingersoll			C. M. S. N. Co
,, 14	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	do	Fearon, Daniel & Co
,, 15	Nippon Maru	Jap str	3437	Gr	San Francisco	Mails, etc	Jardine, Matheson & Co
,, 15	Kutwo	Br str	1924	M	Hankow & Ports	General	Butterfield & Swire
,, 15	Wenchow	Br str	5[illegible]0	H	Newchwang	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
,, 15	Richmond Castle	Br str	2298	D	New York	do	
,, 15	Espi gle	HM. g-b	1070	Barton			Butterfield & Swire
,, 15	Agamemnon	Br str	44 2	Nish	Japan	do	Butterfield & Swire
,, 15	Woosung	Br str	110[illegible]	Dowson	Hongkong & C'ton	do	Cn. Eastern Railway Co
,, 15	Argun	Russ str	1397	Botter	P.A., D'ny, C'po.	do	Butterfield & Swire
,, 15	Shengking	Br str	1034	Sutherland	Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
,, 15	El Dorado	Br str	892	Smith	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
,, 15	Yiksang	Br str	1236	Bowker	Wuhu	Ballast	Standard Oil Co
,, 15	Meian	Am str	461	Johns	Ningpo	Original	
,, 15	Pompey	Am tran	785	Scrivener			
,, 15	Pekin	Br str	2245	Sparke	Ningpo	General.	Butterfield & Swire
,, 15	Hsinchi	Chi str	1385	Klopfer	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,, 16	Tatung	Br str	1882	Martin	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
,, 16	Changon	Br str	789	Newall	Hankow & Ports	do	Greaves & Co
,, 16	W. C. de Vries	Br str	661	Mennell	Hankow & Ports	do	Geo. McBain
,, 16	Kwangtee	Chi str	1468	Lincoln	Hongkong & C'ton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,, 16	Haean	Chi str	837	Wallace	T'sin & N'chwang	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,, 16	Meishun	Ger str	1151	Minning	Hankow & Ports	do	Melchers & Co.
,, 16	Hsinyu	Chi str	1027	Blethen	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,, 16	Tungchow	Br str	952	Phillips	W'ei C'foo, T'tsin	do	Butterfield & Swire
,, 16	Mongolia	Russ str	1628	Padalka	P. A., and Dalny	do	Chi. Eastern Railway Co
,, 16	Shanghai	Br str	3171	Spicer	Tientsin	do	P. & O. S. N. Co
,, 16	Hsiehho	Chi str	1082	Crawford	Tientsin	Rice	C. M. S. N. Co
,, 16	Benlarig	Br str	1453	Kroble	Wuhu	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston & Co
,, 16	AkunouraMaru	Jap str	1065	Fukuoka	Japan	do	H. J. H. Tripp
,, 16	Tamsui	Br str	919	Eedy	Amoy	General	Butterfield & Swire
,, 16	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,, 16	Taksang	Br str	977	Baker	Hankow	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co
,, 17	Tonkin	Fr str	2327	Girard	Marseilles, etc	Mails, etc	Messageries Maritimes
,, 17	Talee Maru	Jap str	1513	Yebina	Hankow & Ports	General	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
,, 17	Kiangkwan	Chi str	1450	Lindstorm	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,, 17	Wuhu	Br str	1227	Stringer	Chefoo	do	Butterfield & Swire
,, 17	Suitai	Ger str	1145	Vogel	Hankow & Ports	do	Arnhold, Karberg & Co
,, 17	Siam	Br str	992	Binns	Langkat v. F'how	K. Oil Boxes	Geo. McBain
,, 17	Pingsuey	Br str	4159	Warrall	Liverpool, &c	General	Butterfield & Swire
,, 17	Pekin	Br str	2245	Sparke	Ningpo	do	Butterfield & Swire
,, 17	Jason	Br str	4800	Steeves	Japan	do	Butterfield & Swire
,, 17	Kashing	Br str	1143	Mackenzie	W'wei, C'foo, T'in	do	Butterfield & Swire
,, 17	[illegible]hingping	Chi str	1062	Harvey	C'wtao, Tientsin	do	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co
,, 18	Suiwo	Br str	1931	Hogg	Hankow & Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
,, 18	Ningpo	Br str	1240	Richards	Amoy	do	Butterfield & Swire
,, 18	Peiping	Chi str	326	Taggart	Tientsin	do	Chinese Eng. & Min g Co
,, 18	Toonan	Chi str	942	Barlow	Amoy	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,, 18	Kwangchi	Chi str	316	Gordon	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,, 18	Haeshin	Chi str	755	Lowe	Foochow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,, 18	Australian	Br str	1784	Helmes	Japan	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
,, 18	Sikh	Br str	3266	Stephen	Japan	do	Dodwell & Co., Ltd
,, 18	Vorwaerts	Ger str	643	Sohnemann	K'chow, C'foo, T'n	do	Melchers & Co
,, 18	Edi	Dut g-b					
,, 18	Saikio Maru	Jap str	1644	Young	Japan	Mails, etc	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
,, 18	Whampoa	Br str	1109	Lavers	S'tow, H'kg, C'ton	General	Butterfield & Swire
,, 18	Kiangteen	Chi str	1435	Frigast	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co.
,, 19	Ella	Br str	519	Carter	Hankow & Ports	do	Greaves & Co
,, 19	Fungshun	Chi str	831	Gillespie	Wenchow & F'chw	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,, 19	Yushun	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,, 19	Shansi	Br str	1228	Carnaghan	Newchwang	do	Butterfield & Swire
,, 19	Choysang	Br str	1424	Lambie	S'tow, H'ng, C'ton	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
,, 19	Sambia	Ger str	3623	Schmidt	Havre, &c	do	Carlowitz & Co
,, 19	Shaoshing	Br str	1307	Harris	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
,, 19	Kentmere	Br str	2347	Burch	Hongkong	Ballast	Standard Oil Co
,, 19	Helios	Nor str	833	Eitrem	Japan	Cabbage Cake	M. B. Kaisha
,, 20	Meidah	Ger str	1151	Schierhorst	Hankow & Ports	General	Melchers & Co
,, 20	Kiangyu	Chi str	1470	Pratt	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
,, 20	Hudson	Br str	2376	Burnett	Japan	do	Standard Oil Co
,, 20	Bygdo	Nor str	772	Carlsen	Vladivostock	do	Moller Brothers
,, 20	Liu Hsing	Chi r-c	1500	Myhre	Cruise		Customs
,, 20	Luchs	Ger g-b	850				
,, 20	Bayern	Ger str	3128	Sleeker	Japan	—	Melchers & Co
,, 20	Pekin	Br str	2245	Sparke	Ningpo	General	Butterfield & Swire

Edited by R. W. Little. *Printed and Published at the* North-China Daily News Office, *Shanghai.*

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